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WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy with rain. 5 (32-41). Sunday, cloudy, colder. LONDON: Saturday, rain with showers. Temp. 3-7 (37-45). Sunday, cloudy showers. CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. ROME: Saturday. Temp. —5-6 (22-43). NEW YORK: Saturday, snow. 0—1 (30-30).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.
Algeria	4.00 Din.	Greece	30 Drs.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Israel	1 £38.00	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Lebanon	£L3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	LDin. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	3.25 Din.
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
France	3.50 F	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	12 D

Demand Custody

Iranian Militants Ask for Diplomat

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Jan. 4 — The militants occupying the U.S. Embassy demanded today that the U.S. charge d'affaires here, Bruce Laingen, be handed over to them. They also threatened to put one of their hostages, an Air Force officer whom they allege is a Vietnam war criminal, on trial before Vietnamese representatives.

Mr. Laingen is one of three U.S. diplomats who have been held at the Foreign Ministry since the Moslem militants overran the embassy Nov. 4. The ministry said that the decision on moving him would have to be made to Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council.

The militants identified the Air Force officer as Lt. Col. David Roeder. They mentioned no date for his trial — perhaps indicating that he would be part of the espionage trial that the militants have threatened for their 50 hostages if the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, is not returned to Iran.

Earlier today, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim ended a three-day mission to Iran and left for New York after the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, refused to see him.

Elsewhere, after months of fighting, Kurdish rebels seeking autonomy for their area have won the withdrawal of the central government's revolutionary guards from Sanandaj, the capital of the province of Kurdistan in western Iran.

The Iranian news agency announced today a six-point agreement between local Kurdish authorities and the governor-general of the province that gives the Kurds police authority in Sanandaj. The airport, the state-run broadcasting station and the officers' club occupied by the guards will be placed under local protection, the agency said.

The agency also reported that an Iranian Army convoy en route to Sanandaj from the city of Kermanshah, 75 miles to the south, had been blocked in the Kurdish town of Kamiran, halfway between the two cities.

The government had ordered army units to move toward Sanandaj to replace the revolutionary guards. The news agency mentioned no casualties from the incident, but said that the Kurds had established roadblocks, barring the passage of 15 army tanks, several pieces of field artillery and other vehicles.

Tonight, the news agency charged that Iraqi insurgents had crossed into Iran and attacked revolutionary guard positions in Kermanshah province. The agency said that five insurgents were killed and one arrested in the clash last night and that four guardsman were wounded.

Meanwhile, Iranian television reported that supporters of Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari had taken control of the state-run broadcasting station in the city of Tabriz, the capital of East Azerbaijan in northwest Iran.

The report said that armed members of the Moslem Peoples' Republic Party, which is loyal to Ayatollah Shariatmadari, had taken the facility from revolutionary guards, the chief government security force.

In Qom, supporters of Ayatollah Shariatmadari fought demonstrators loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini today in the streets near Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters. Nine persons were reported injured.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry has rebuffed previous demands from the militants that it surrender Mr. Laingen. The ministry has said that Mr. Laingen and two other U.S. diplomats — Victor Tomseh, a political officer, and Michael Holland, a security chief — are being held at the ministry for their own protection. They were not at the embassy when it was seized.

A State Department spokesman in Washington said later today that the department had been in contact with Mr. Laingen after the militants' statement was broadcast and that he was still at the Foreign Ministry.

Asked about Col. Roeder, the spokesman, in keeping with department policy, refused even to confirm that this was the identity of one of the hostages.

The militants, who claimed that Col. Roeder had flown combat missions for the United States in Vietnam, invited Vietnamese representatives to attend his trial. An unofficial accounting of the embassy hostages lists Col. Roeder, 40, as a native of Whitefish Bay, Wis.

On a stop in Zurich on his way back to New York, Mr. Waldheim described his visit to Iran as "dangerous but useful." Referring to his discussions with Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh and other Iranian officials, he said: "We have worked out certain very concrete

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



AP

Bruce Laingen

Monday

Europe:

On Monday, the International Herald Tribune will begin a four-part series — by staff writers Joseph Fitchett, Jonathan Kandell and Axel Krause — on the major issues facing Western Europe as it enters a new decade.

Stocks:

Also on Monday, the year-end summaries of the New York and American Stock Exchanges, as well as a recap of the 1979 trading in mutual funds, will appear.

Deep in Afghanistan

Russians Pound Guerrillas

From Agency Dispatches

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 — Soviet tanks, planes and helicopter gunships battled Afghan Army soldiers and Moslem guerrillas deep in Afghanistan today and moved to block rebel reinforcements crossing from Iran. Diplomats said that China was aiding the Moslem guerrillas.

The Soviet forces extended their lines to mountain and desert strongholds where Moslem tribesmen on horseback were fighting the heavily armed Russians with light weapons. The Russians reportedly were holding anti-guerrilla sweeps throughout the country and attempting to crush resistance from holdout members of the Afghan Army.

Reports from Afghanistan said that the Russians encountered strong resistance in the provincial capital of Jalalabad, 60 miles from Pakistan's border.

Diplomats have confirmed the fighting at Jalalabad but they said that they had no information on the extent of the combat. Afghan refugees reaching New Delhi today said, however, that the fighting was heavy. "Many people have been killed in Jalalabad but the Russians are not yet in control," an Afghan said. Some earlier reports had said that the city had been occupied by Soviet troops.

Chinese Support

The United News of India quoted Western diplomats returning from the Afghan capital of Kabul today as saying that the Chinese were arming and training Shola-e-Javed guerrillas who have stepped up their insurgency in tribal areas. The news agency said that the rebel group had captured Soviet arms and ambushed a military convoy in the Tamir region in the Hindu Kush Mountains.

In Tehran, an Afghan rebel spokesman said that Soviet tanks had moved close to the Iranian border with southwestern Afghanistan in an attempt to block the access routes for Iran-based Moslem guerrillas. Syed Ishaq Diljou, a spokesman for the Jamiat-Islami Afghanistan group, said that the tanks were sighted yesterday southwest of the Afghan city of Herat where intense fighting was reported.

Mr. Diljou said that several hundred Afghans had fled to Iran last week. "If the border is closed, the fate of our people on that side of the border will be sealed," he said.

The Soviet force, having largely secured control of Kabul and several provincial capitals, apparently is attempting to take the remaining capitals and roads to further its effort to crush tribal guerrillas fighting from mountain and desert strongholds. The rebels have been fighting against three successive Marxist regimes with the aim of setting up an Islamic state.

One apparent Soviet goal was to secure control of the long road that loops southward from Kabul to Herat through the southern desert regions. Tribesmen operating in those areas at one point succeeded in severing the road.

The Pakistani daily Jasarat said yesterday that Soviet troops had occupied the provincial capital of Kandahar in the heart of one rebel area but it was unclear whether they had consolidated control of the road.

Afghan refugees said that Soviet forces had crushed Afghan Army resistance at the Balahasar military base in Kabul but had not yet taken Kargah, 10 miles west of the capital.

The refugees said that the Afghan Army's 8th Division, based in Kargah, was armed with artillery and armored vehicles. It was unclear whether the 8th Division was resisting because it sympathized with the Moslem rebels or because it was loyal to Hafizullah Amin, the president who was deposed and killed in a Soviet-backed coup on Dec. 27. The Afghans also said that terrorist attacks were continuing against Soviet personnel in Kabul.

Afghan rebel leaders said yester-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Carter Speaks to Nation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (IHT) — The White House announced today that President Carter would deliver a nationally televised address on the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan at 9 p.m. (3 a.m. Paris time). In it he will outline the steps the United States will take to respond to the Soviet action. He was also expected to discuss the continuing Iran crisis. In announcing the speech, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell continued to rule out a U.S. military intervention as a viable option. Asked why Mr. Carter had decided to deliver his speech tonight, Mr. Powell said: "The invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union is a matter which this administration considers to be extremely serious . . .The president has determined that certain steps are necessary to respond to that aggression. The American people deserve to have the steps explained to them."

43 Nations Ask Urgent UN Meeting

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 4 (NYT) — The first step in a United Nations demand for the Soviet Union to remove its troops from Afghanistan was taken here yesterday.

Forty-three nations, divided between the Third World and the West, called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council "to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security."

No diplomat here believes that this will have much immediate effect on Soviet actions. Even so, envoys in all camps regard the request as a political event of some magnitude. It is a rare occasion at the United Nations when the West and even a scattering of Third World countries join hands against Moscow.

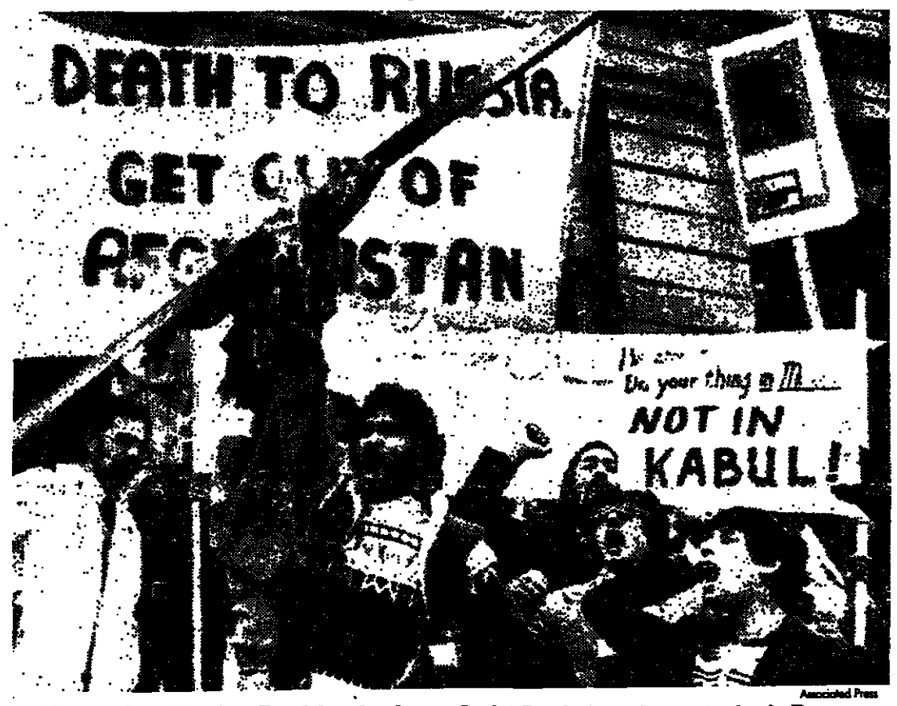
[Meanwhile, the No. 2 diplomat in Afghanistan's UN delegation quit today to protest the Soviet action, United Press International reported. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, deputy permanent representative, condemned "the massive intervention by the Soviet Union against the peaceful and freedom-loving people of Afghanistan." He added: "The whole world should raise its voice in our defense."]

Private Meetings

The council is expected to hold private meetings or consultations on the issue tomorrow and to go into open sessions at the weekend. It may not vote for several days on a resolution that is expected to call for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union is regarded as virtually certain to veto any such resolution. But the demand could then be taken to the General As-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press

Afghans chant 'Death to Russia' as they burn a Soviet flag during a demonstration in Denver.

Carter Gets Backing on Pakistan Aid

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT) — President Carter won the backing of key members of Congress yesterday for emergency legislation to lift the ban on military aid to Pakistan after the Soviet military intervention in neighboring Afghanistan.

Administration officials said that, as part of a series of Afghan-related decisions, Mr. Carter approved urgent consultations with Congress on ending the prohibition on all economic and military assistance to Pakistan. The ban was imposed last April because Pakistan had refused to give reliable assurances that it would not develop nuclear weapons.

The administration is expected to make public all or most of the actions planned in response to the Soviet intervention. Officials said that the actions fall into three categories:

- Actions directed against Afghanistan, which is now described as a puppet state of the Russians. The United States and some other countries are to cut the size of their diplomatic missions in Kabul and suspend any aid programs. The United States has no such aid program currently.
- Moves to help other states in this area, such as Pakistan. In addition to military aid, legislation will be sought to provide additional assistance to care for the 400,000 Afghan refugees now in Pakistan. India will be reassured that the aid to Pakistan will not be directed against New Delhi.
- Retaliatory actions against the Soviet Union. An effort will be made, in coordination with allies, to sharply limit the sales of advanced technology to the Russians, to discourage new lines of credit and to reduce the size of Soviet embassy and consular staffs. High-profile exchange programs are also expected to be cut back.

[Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., the majority whip, said today that the administration was considering an embargo on grain shipments to the Soviet Union, Reuters reported. "I know it's a matter being considered," Sen. Cranston said. "That's obviously an option."]

[Administration sources said that other moves under consideration were an end to bilateral transportation agreements — including those allowing the Soviet airline Aeroflot to land in the United States and Soviet freighters to unload in U.S. ports — and a boycott of the Mos-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Raising Prospect of Disrupted Flights

France Rejects Air Controller Demands

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Jan. 4 (IHT) — Government negotiators last night rejected demands by French air traffic controllers for better working conditions and fringe benefits. It immediately raised the prospect of delayed or canceled flights to and from France as union officials today contacted their members on a course of action.

Jacques Fournier, an air controllers' and union spokesman, said, "the government is not seriously negotiating, and a general strike is now possible." He added that a decision to resume work stoppages could be made by controllers next week.

But controversy over contollers and the management of air traffic generally is by no means restricted to France, and there are no signs that these issues will be resolved on a continent in the forseeable future.

"Previous years have been worse, but in 1979 there were work slowdowns or strikes in Britain, Italy, Spain, Greece and Portugal, and now we have the French situation," said an official of the Geneva-based International Air Transport Association, which represents 103 airlines. "Action of this kind is one of our major, continuing problems. Delays are costly to both airlines and passengers," he said.

Other, disquieting impediments to smooth-flowing air traffic exist throughout Western Europe, some of which are being are being pointed out by union leaders in their drive to improve working conditions. Interviews during the past few days with air controllers, their union representatives and U.S. and European government and industry aviation officials show the impediments to include:

- Insufficient radar and other electronic air traffic control equipment at airports, particularly in southern Europe.
- Lack of coordination and planning between most West European governments in handling the hundreds of civilian and military planes flying across their borders in any one hour period, a situation compounded by the lack of standardized air control equipment.
- Underutilized air space, which is often parcelled out inefficiently, particularly, say critics, with regard to military requirements.
- Rudimentary English used between tower and cockpit. English is the standard language, but between many controllers and pilots it remains largely limited to a technical jargonese that might prove inelastic during a crunch.

"A lot of things I see in the European air traffic field are scary," says a senior U.S. government official who follows European aviation matters closely. "Obviously there are differences in degree — Northern Europe, including France, has excellent equipment and controllers, Southern Europe does not — but on the whole the situation is of growing concern."

He quickly added: "It is a miracle there are not more accidents. . . . Europe, despite the high density of its air traffic, still ranks near the top of world safety standards."

'Switchmen'

Like their counterparts elsewhere in Europe, French air traffic controllers — known as "the switchmen of the sky" — are determined to relieve the pressures of their work by: Reducing per-week hours in control centers from 36 to 32; adding additional personnel, along with backup radar and other control equipment; and improving retirement benefits, which begin at the mandatory retirement age of 55.

"It is difficult to convince outsiders, but our job is not like most others," said Jean Pierre Etienne, a 29-year-old controller with four years' experience at Charles de Gaulle Airport and a union representative. "The stress we work under results in a lot of cases of stomach ulcers, nervous disorders and family difficulties.

"We are not asking to be paid as pilots, but we insist on better compensation and working conditons," he said, "considering that under French law we also can be held criminally responsible for fatal accidents." Mr. Etienne earns a net monthly salary of 7,300 francs

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Author of 'Born Free'

Joy Adamson Killed by Animal in Kenya

NAIROBI, Jan. 4 (AP) — Joy Adamson, 69, conservationist and author of the "Born Free" series about lion behavior, was attacked and killed last night by a wild animal — probably a lion — as she walked outside her wildlife study camp in central Kenya, officials said today.

The Austrian-born Mrs. Adamson had almost completed work on a leopard rehabilitation project that was similar to her pioneering studies with Elsa, the lioness of "Born Free," and Pippa, a cheetah.

Ellis Monks, an official of the World Wildlife Fund in Kenya, said that Mrs. Adamson was walking about 100 yards outside her camp in the Shaba Game Reserve when the attack occurred. Mr. Monks said that there was no sound and that Mrs. Adamson's body was discovered by a search party formed when she failed to return.

He said that it was Mrs. Adamson's habit to take a stroll alone at the end of the day. Mr. Monks said that she did not consider this dangerous, since she had worked with wild animals for much of her life.

He said that it was presumed that a lion attacked her because lions had been seen in the area and her body bore the marks of an attack by a large cat.

The World Wildlife Fund paid tribute to Mrs. Adamson, saying that she made "a great contribution to public awareness and concern" for wild animals throughout the world. It said in a statement issued from its headquarters in Switzerland that she had "a rare ability to present wild animals in such a way that people could relate to them."

"Although her main focus was on the wildlife of East Africa, her activities benefited wildlife everywhere and her loss will be felt worldwide," it added.

Returned to the Wild

In each of her wild animal rehabilitation projects, Mrs. Adamson took a tame female, gradually returned it to the wild, bred the female to produce a litter and carefully observed the animal's relation with herself and wild animals in the area.

She had been at Shaba, 175 miles north of Nairobi, for 18 months and had successfully bred Penny, a tame female leopard, with a wild male.

Mrs. Adamson arrived in Kenya in 1937 on a vacation and immediately, in her words, "fell in love" with "all this wonderful country, the real life," and established permanent residence there.

She and her British-Irish husband, George, a retired game warden whom she married in 1944, devoted themselves to rehabilitating wild animals born or raised in captivity for a return to life in the wilds.

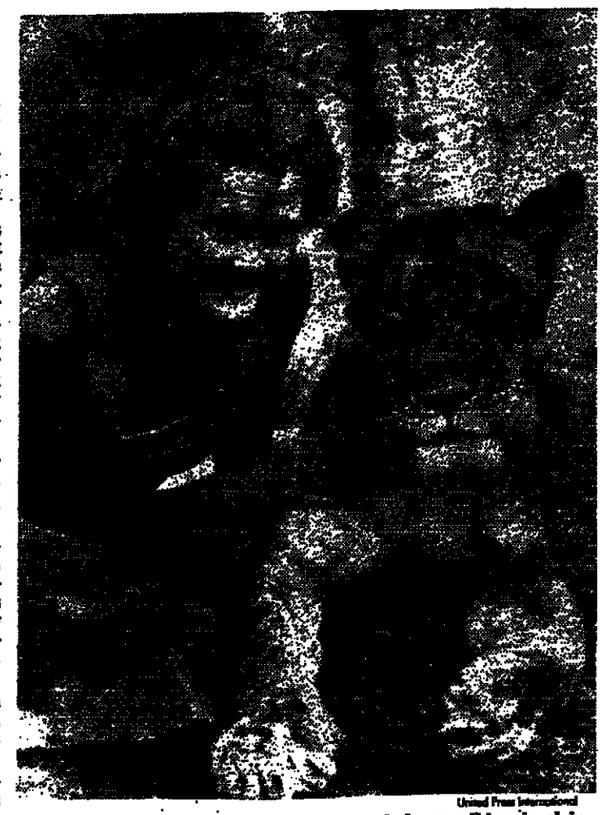
She set down their experiences in many books, illustrated with her own photographs or paintings. All income from the books, their motion picture adaptations, and the song "Born Free" went into the Elsa Wild Animal Fund. This fund financed conservation and education-in-conservation projects.

Mrs. Adamson once said, "People don't realize the danger of the terrible depletion of animals . . . how it destroys the balance of nature."

She was born Joy-Friederike Victoria Gessner in Troppau, Austria. In her early childhood on her family estate, where deer and foxes roamed, she often accompanied the resident gamekeeper on his rounds. Later, in Vienna, she received a wide-ranging education in piano, dressmaking, metal crafts and premedical subjects.

She was 27 when she went to Kenya. During her first 10 years there, she once said, "I did nothing but paint flowers. There are seven times more plants in Kenya than in all of Europe."

Mrs. Adamson completed more than 4,000 paintings of indigenous flora, fauna and tribal life. Hundreds of the paintings hang in the National Museum and the State House in Nairobi. Color plates of 32 of them, along with many drawings, illustrate her book "Joy Adamson's Africa."



United Press International

Joy Adamson, who was killed this week by a wild animal in Kenya, poses with Elsa, the lioness in her book "Born Free."

Sharp Increase Reflects Embargo Possibility

Russians Move to Buy U.S. Grain

By Seth S. King

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT) — The Soviet Union, apparently concerned about the possibility of a U.S. grain embargo after its intervention in Afghanistan, yesterday sharply increased the pace of its purchases of U.S. wheat and corn.

During the day, the Soviet Union purchased 2.7 million metric tons of corn and 400,000 metric tons of wheat for delivery during the next nine months. Yesterday's total was the largest single amount sold to any country since 1974, the Agriculture Department said.

Department officials said yesterday's frantic buying might have taken place in anticipation of an embargo, which has been mentioned as a possible retaliatory move after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The White House has declined to discuss that possibility. But an administration source said yesterday that the speedup of Soviet purchases would not matter if the president should decide to immpose an embargo on shipments.

Since the week ending Dec. 23, four days before Soviet troops were airlifted into Afghanistan, the Russians have nearly doubled the amount they bought during the previous 12 weeks of the new purchase agreement, which began Oct. 1.

The purchases in the past 10 days have brought the total Soviet orders in the current crop year to 21.4 million tons, more than four-fifths of the 25 million tons the United States has agreed the Russians could buy.

Union a Factor

But as of the start of the week, only about 6 million tons of that total actually has been shipped to the Russians. President Carter could halt the rest if he chooses.

Although no government embargo was ordered against farm commodity shipments to Iran, the International Longshoremen's Union has refused to load the shipments of rice and soybean meal that the Iranians had purchased before the U.S. hostages were seized.

An ILA official said yesterday the union's leadership had advised its membership to continue loading grain ships bound for the Soviet Union until the ILA's executive board decided whether to boycott such loadings.

Under terms of the bilateral Soviet grain purchase agreement signed four years ago, the Russians are committed to buy between 6 and 8 million tons of U.S. wheat, corn and other feed grains each year through commercial channels. If they want to buy more than 8 million tons, they must get permission from the United States to do so.

Last year, after the Russians' grain crop fell below targeted levels, the United States agreed to sell the Soviet Union 15 million tons. Last October, after consultations with a Soviet trade mission, the United States agreed to sell 25 million tons during the agreement year ending September 30, 1980.

Market analysts believe the Russians could contract to buy the 3.6 million tons remaining under the 1979-80 agreement during grain trading today or Monday.

Gold Declines To $595.50/Oz. Due to Rumors

LONDON, Jan. 4 (IHT) — The price of gold fell $34.50 an ounce today to finish European trading at $595.50 following rumors that the U.S. Treasury was planning to auction a large amount of bullion.

However, after the Treasury declined to comment and no basis for rumors was established, along with renewed turbulence in Afghanistan and Iran, the price of gold began firming again.

Dealers said the market was nervous and volatile.

Story, Page 9.

Mass Resignations

Salvador Coalition Falls After 80 Days

By Karen DeYoung

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (WP) — El Salvador's 80-day-old coalition government collapsed yesterday as the two most liberal members of a five-man junta and nearly the entire Cabinet resigned, charging that the armed forces had failed to allow promised political and economic reforms.

As announcements of the mass resignation of at least 37 high-level officials were made throughout the day, leftist guerrillas seized six key radio stations and broadcast pledges that 1980 would be a year of violence against what remains of the government.

Among those resigning yesterday were junta members Guillermo Manuel Ungo, head of the social democratic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement and Roman Mayorga Quiroz, rector of the Jesuit-run Central American University.

Remaining in the junta are moderate businessman Mario Andino and two army colonels who headed an October coup that ousted rightist president Carlos Humberto Romero.

There was no statement from either the military or remaining government civilians on the situation. "Everyone is just waiting nervously," said one informed source contacted by telephone in San Salvador. "We know something is coming, but we don't know what or from where."

The coalition was formed Oct. 15, when young military officers joined with left-center civilians in a government that pledged to end political repression and economic inequality.

While leftist militants who had been battling the Romero government originally called a truce with the new regime, violence has sharply escalated again over the past month as promises of reform were not fulfilled.

The leftists charged that demands for increased salaries were not met, an agrarian reform program was not implemented and, most importantly, military and police officials accused of repression and human rights abuses were neither removed from their positions nor punished.

Civilians who joined the new government, primarily liberal politicians from major opposition groups under Gen. Romero who hoped to stem the growing popularity of the extreme left, found their own popular credibility falling as it became clear that the more moderate members of the military were either unwilling or unable to make good on their promises.

The resignations began Tuesday evening when the National Democratic Union, a communist-backed political party, withdrew five of its members from government positions. On Wednesday, several minor Cabinet ministers resigned, followed yesterday by Mr. Mayorga, Mr. Ungo and all members of his party in the government and all members of the leading Christian Democrat Party.

Among the Christian Democrats were Foreign Minister Hector Dada and Ruben Zamora, the chief of staff of the junta. One source in San Salvador said that only Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia remained of the junta's cabinet.

The original appointment of Col. Garcia — who had been in charge of a military unit under Gen. Romero charged with human rights abuses — as defense minister had been strongly protested by both leftists and moderates.

Guard Headquarters Hit

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 4 (AP) — Heavily armed civilians attacked the National Guard's central headquarters here today, wounding two soldiers, witnesses said.

The attack lasted about 20 minutes and was followed by sporadic gunfights over a 10-block area in the northeastern section of the city where the headquarters is located, about 15 blocks from the central plaza.

None of the dozen guerrilla groups operating in El Salvador claimed responsibility for the attack.

Radio Sonora, a local station reporting with a mobile unit from the scene of the shooting, said that military helicopter gunships circled the area and that the National Guard had warned citizens to stay off the streets so that guardsmen could mount a clean-up operation to flush out snipers allegedly hiding in private homes.



United Press International

Two Iranians scale a wall to confront a crowd of Communist demonstrators yesterday in Tehran. The two were part of a group chanting: 'Iran will never become another Afghanistan.'

Long-Term Facilities in Oman, Somalia

Carter Said to Seek Bases on Arabian Se

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (LAT) — President Carter, spurred by the crises in Iran and Afghanistan, has decided to seek long-term air and naval facilities in Oman and Somalia on the Arabian Sea, the Los Angeles Times learned yesterday.

The decision, while made by Mr. Carter after the seizure of U.S. hostages in Tehran, reflected long-standing administration concern about the drift of events in the oil-rich area, in which the United States has vital national security interests.

Last month a team of U.S. specialists from the departments of Defense and State visited the nations to open negotiations, although these were pictured as efforts to seek temporary supply, port and air facilities for the U.S. naval task force sent to the Indian Ocean after the hostages were taken Nov. 4.

Oman and Somalia were receptive to the U.S. proposals, defense officials said. The plans call for use of the former British air base on Masirah Island off the coast of Oman, and of Somalia's Berbera port facilities, which the Russians built before they were expelled from the country in 1977 for siding against Somalia in its war with Ethiopia.

The members of the U.S. team also visited Kenya, where they proposed that U.S. naval vessels be allowed to make calls at the port of Mombasa. The Kenyans were said to be receptive to the idea.

Mr. Carter's national security staff has long contended that Iran and the surrounding area was the most likely spot for a "crisis confrontation" between the United States and the Soviet Union. Some military programs, such as the Rapid Deployment Force designed to fly troops and equipment to a crisis area, were developed in theory to meet such a challenge. Events in Iran and Afghanistan over the past two months have given impetus to such plans.

Afghanistan will be neither another Vietnam nor another Czechoslovakia for the Soviet troops there, U.S. officials said yesterday. But they added that Moscow had posed a new sort of threat to Pakistan and the Indian subcontinent, as well as to Iran and the Arab countries.

The officials said that the Russians were not likely to face problems such as those that the United States encountered in Vietnam because the Soviet Union is contiguous with Afghanistan, and so has a far easier supply situation than the United States did in Vietnam. Moscow also does not have to worry about any domestic political pressure against the intervention.

At the same time, the fiercely independent Moslem tribesmen of Afghanistan are not likely to accept the Soviet forces as the Czechoslovaks did in 1968, even though the Soviet force includes troops from Soviet Central Asian republics such as Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, which are predominantly Moslem.

"There will be a lot of blood spilled for a long time there," an official said of Afghanistan. But in the end, perhaps with many Afghans sent to Siberian camps, and with at least twice the current number of Soviet troops, Moscow is expected to dominate the country, he said.

The Russians have already begun to urge Pakistan to close its border with Afghanistan and thus prevent the further exodus of Afghan refugees — about 400,000 already have fled — and the return flow of armed rebels from refugee tent camps inside Pakistan.

Pakistan fears that the Russians will instigate trouble among tribes like the Pashtuns, some of whom live in Pakistan and some in Afghanistan, and the Baluchis, who are split among Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran.

At the same time, the Russians

Russians Pound Guerrillas, Army Deep in Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 1)

day in Peshawar, Pakistan, that their guerrillas had blunted Soviet military moves in three provinces, killing an unspecified number of Russians. The rebels also supported Pakistani newspaper reports that the Soviet forces had launched an assault on Paktia province bordering Pakistan, an area that intermittently has been under rebel control.

Most of the Soviet troops and equipment that arrived in Kabul eight days ago reportedly have been moved to other areas of Afghanistan. Far fewer Soviet tanks and soldiers were reported on the streets of Kabul today and Afghan policemen again were directing traffic.

Two travelers arriving in New Delhi reported, however, that the few Afghan soldiers that they had seen guarding the airport and public buildings in the last two days were conspicuously unarmed. The travelers, both Indian businessmen, said that this seemed to support reports that Afghan units had been disarmed.

Radio Kabul continued to broadcast appeals to citizens to fight "the enemies of the revolution from within and outside the country." The radio broadcasts claimed that Afghans were rallying behind the new president, Babrak Karmal.

Guerrillas Meet

In Peshawar, it was reported that the leaders of five Afghan rebel groups had met in an attempt to unite against the Soviet forces and the government of Mr. Karmal.

In another development, the Afghan Embassy in Moscow said today that it had received instructions from Kabul to issue entry visas immediately to foreign journalists who wanted to cover events there. An Afghan official said that embassies throughout the world were being given the same instructions. Dozens of foreign correspondents from countries outside the Soviet bloc who have flown to Kabul since the coup have been refused entry. A few who entered were expelled.

Meanwhile, Malcom Toon, the former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, said yesterday that he and other U.S. diplomats had foreseen the Soviet move several months ago as it became apparent that the leftist government headed by Amin was slipping. "I think this was foreseen by those of us in the embassy. I left in mid-October. You could see it even then. It was fairly obvious from the very beginning that the Soviet Union would maintain its position in Afghanistan by force."

Mr. Toon, now a consultant to the State Department on Soviet affairs, said that President Carter had few policy options available for dealing with the Soviet intervention.

9,000 Guerrillas Meet Rhodesian Peace Deadline

From Agency Dispatches

SALISBURY, Jan. 4 — Thousands of black guerrillas arrived at special cease-fire assembly camps today, raising British hopes for a peaceful transition to black majority rule under a new constitution.

A British spokesman said by mid-afternoon 9,000 of the estimated 16,000 guerrillas inside the country had reported to the Commonwealth assembly camps and that the total was rising. The deadline for guerrillas to reach the camps is 12:01 tomorrow morning.

The response was extremely heavy in some areas of the country, but slow in others. The most serious of the problem area was the central region next to the Mozambique border, in the past an area of substantial guerrilla activity.

Reports indicated about 6,000 of Robert Mugabe's estimated 12,000 Patriotic Front guerrillas had reported to the reception centers while 3,000 came from Joshua Nkomo's wing. Up until yesterday only 5,000 guerrillas had reported to the camps.

Under the terms of the cease-fire, the guerrillas who remained outside the bases after midnight become outlaws, but a British source said "they will not be indiscriminately attacked. Their treatment will depend on their conduct. If groups of guerrillas persist in lawlessness, the law will be enforced."

have been asking Pakistan for mission to use their Indian O ports for calls of their wars U.S. officials said.

The Carter administration h that resumed military and econ aid, as well as political staten of support, will stiffen Pakistar sistance to Soviet pressure. It hopes that Pakistan and India put aside their enmity in the fa the new threat.

"Afghanistan used to be a b state for Pakistan against the ets," a source said. "With S troops in Afghanistan virtuall the Pakistani border, Pakista suddenly a buffer state of I against the Soviets."

Begin, Sadat Receptive

JERUSALEM, Jan. 4 (Reu — Prime Minister Menachem B of Israel said today that he w recommend that the United St be granted the use of Israeli n bases if it made such a requ President Anwar Sadat of Eg meanwhile, said that his cou was ready to provide facilities but not bases — for the Un States to use to defend the Gulf gion.

Mr. Begin said that the Soviet tervention in Afghanistan and upheaval in Iran would be t oughly reviewed during his days of talks with Mr. Sadat Aswan, Egypt, starting next M day.

Mr. Sadat, speaking to repor after prayers in Aswan, said tha had prayed for "martyrs who h been crushed by Soviet tanks in ghanistan." He said that all Mos leaders should close ranks in face of the Soviet action, and a ed, "We will have specific decisi . . . . Our efforts will never be c fined to mere words of conden tion." He did not elaborate.

In answer to a question, Mr. dat said: "If a Gulf country as for assistance and the U.S. thou it needed facilities to provide as ance to such a country, then we offer facilities only, but we will provide any military bases."

Rabin Warning

TEL AVIV, Jan. 4 (UPI) — F mer Prime Minister Yitzhak Ra of Israel said in an interview p lished today in the newspa Ma'ariv that the next target of Soviet Union would be Saudi A bia.

Mr. Rabin urged the Unit States to strengthen its milit power in the Middle East by re forcing its 6th Fleet in the Medit ranean and its task force in the G area.

For 1980 Light-Crude Supplies

European, Japanese Firms Sign Oil Pacts With Iran

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 — Iran has concluded 1980 oil supply agreements with several Japanese and European oil companies, based on a new pricing formula for establishing contract prices. The per-barrel price for Iranian light, the country's best grade, will average $30.

The price for light is up from the maximum of $28.50 per barrel set by Iran last month, but details of the new formula were not immediately available.

Even at $30, the top is sharply below the amount Iran had sought when negotiations began on the contracts. Iran had insisted on $35 a barrel. It had also told Japanese concerns there would be a 25 percent reduction in 1980 deliveries. All companies had balked at paying such prices, and the Japanese argued for larger volumes.

A Japanese energy consultant said he understands that Iran's storage tanks are almost full, which pressured the Iranians to conclude agreements so the oil could continue flowing.

Iran's light is similar in quality to Saudi Arabian light, OPEC's benchmark crude; its price is $24 a barrel, although it is expected to be raised soon to $26.

The agreements concluded by the Iranians are with British Petroleum Co., the Royal Dutch-Shell group and a number of Japanese firms. The new contracts are for nine months, as were 1979's pacts.

According to press reports from Tehran today, a dozen Japanese trading firms and oil companies negotiated oil contracts from Iran in a series of linked deals worth an estimated $6.5 billion. Japan is assured of about 500,000 barrels day from Iran through 1980 at $30 a barrel. The purchases are for roughly 10 percent of Japan's anticipated needs for the year.

But National Iranian Oil Co. also required the Japanese buyers to purchase 100,000 barrels of high-sulphur Grade C heavy oil in return for price concessions, the reports said. They said that Idemitsu Oil and C. Itoh and Co. made bigger purchases than last year, but that Mitsui and Co. and Mitsubishi Corp., Japan's largest trading firms, were less eager to buy.

The press ascribed that reluctance to the condition about Grade C oil. Japan has a surplus of heavy oil, which it has to double-refine to meet pollution standards.

British Petroleum, which had been receiving 385,000 barrels of crude daily under the expired 1979 agreements, will draw only 125,000 barrels a day. But other developments indicate it will get more Iranian oil than the figures imply.

Sources said BP will receive some petroleum products from Iran under the new arrangements. Additionally, there is a processing agreement under which Iran will send crude to BP's European plants for refinment into products.

A New York spokesman said that Royal Dutch-Shell had also signed a nine-month supply agreement. It calls for 95,000 barrels of crude a day. "The government selling price, plus a provisional premium, will bring the price to an average of $30 a barrel for Iranian light," he said.

Congressmen Back Carter On Arms Aid to Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1)

cow Olympics, Robert C. Siner of the International Herald Tribune reported.]

Yesterday, the White House formally requested that the Senate delay consideration of the pending strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, said that Mr. Carter wanted the delay to continue "while he and the Congress assess Soviet actions and intentions and devote their attention to legislative and other measures required to respond to the crisis created by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan."

[Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said today that the United States would honor the unratified SALT-2 treaty as long as the Soviet Union did not violate its terms, but warned that violations could prompt the United States to resume weapons programs banned by the treaty, the Associated Press reported. "Anything we do, as in the past, is predicated on it being a mutual restraint," he said.

[The spokesman also announced that the United States would extend its observance of the 1972 SALT-1 agreement limiting some weapons systems, the AP reported. The five-year treaty was informally extended by the two countries in September, 1977, while SALT-2 was being negotiated.]

When a White House official was asked what legislative matters President Carter had in mind, he said that there had been consultations with Congress "about legislation that may be necessary to respond to this crisis created by the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, measures that would contribute to the stability and the protection of national independence in that part of the world."

Because of Mr. Carter's concern that the Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan might spill into Pakistan, he directed that ways be found to expedite the supply of military equipment to the Moslem country, which was a close ally of the United States at a time when Washington feared Chinese aggression in that part of the world.

Security Pact

In 1959, the United States and Pakistan signed a mutual security pact aimed against China, but it had the effect of producing anti-U.S. sentiment in India.

Despite the treaty, relations between Washington and Islamabad have been cool in recent years and dramatically worsened last April when the administration, invoking provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act, severed all aid on the grounds that Pakistan seemed to be developing a nuclear explosive device.

The Pakistanis have denied any such intention, but since India detonated a device in 1974 the Pakistanis have been concerned for their security.

In an effort to be evenhanded in the subcontinent, the United States actually had stopped providing military assistance in the form of credits or grants since 1971, when it halted all arms deliveries to Pakistan and India at the time of their last war.

Military sales to Pakistan were resumed in 1975 and have continued, with $100 million to $150 million in orders outstanding. Last April, all economic assistance was canceled except food.

Aid Acceptance Hinted

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 4 (UPI) — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq indicated yesterday that Pakistan may accept U.S. offers of military aid in response to the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan and added that "the nonaligned movement should not stand in the way" of U.S. weapons supplies.

"Pakistan is taking care that the military aid should not affect Pakistan's association with the nonaligned movement and its progress in the field of atomic energy," Gen. Zia told a group of Pakistani editors.

Zia Said to Bar Talks

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Pakistan rejected a request by President Carter for a conference on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan out of concern about Moscow's reaction, a U.S. columnist reported today.

Carl Rowan said in the Chicago Sun-Times that Mr. Carter had called Gen. Zia to propose that Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher go to Islamabad for the conference.

"Zia informed Carter that this was a risk that Pakistan could not take when the United States would not spell out how far it would go in protecting Pakistan from the kind of Soviet aggression that overwhelmed Afghanistan," Mr. Rowan said.

In Washington, State Department officials said that a possible contact between Mr. Christopher and Pakistani officials had been discussed informally before a trip by Mr. Christopher to Europe last week.

Militants Ask For Diplomat

(Continued from Page 1)

ideas how to tackle the problem." However, he refused to elaborate.

Commenting on the angry crowd that forced him to flee a cemetery outside Tehran yesterday, Mr. Waldheim said: "This is not the first time such a thing has happened to me. But looking around I had an unpleasant feeling and was wondering who would be at my side if something happened."

Mr. Waldheim, who left Iran almost a full day ahead of schedule, had arrived in Iran on Tuesday at the behest of the UN Security Council to seek release of the hostages. The council is to meet Monday to consider limited economic sanctions against Iran if the hostages are not released by then.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said again today that "the basic problem is the return of the shah," although he has hinted that a public airing of Iranian grievances against the shah and against the United States might open the way to negotiations for the release of the hostages.

CBS News reported from Washington that Mr. Ghotbzadeh had been telling foreign visitors that Ayatollah Khomeini is "out of touch" with political reality, is unaware of the effects of the current crisis on Iran and is not in full control of the students at the embassy.

"Increasingly the militants are seen as an independent force, captivated by Khomeini, but not necessarily controlled by him," he was quoted as saying.

Hundreds of Bedouins Battle Israeli Forces

TEL AVIV, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Scores of unarmed "farming rangers" backed by Israeli Army troops clashed with hundreds of Bedouin nomads in Israel's southern Negev region today. Police made a number of arrests and reported injuries on both sides.

The police said that the rangers — part of a force set up by the Israeli government to curb squatting by the Bedouins — attempted to remove several Bedouin families from an area near the Revivim kibbutz.



Aeroport de Paris

French air controllers, whose working conditions demands hav been rejected by the government, guide traffic over Paris are

France Rejects Demands By Air Traffic Controllers

(Continued from Page 1)

(about $1,825), and by the time he retires could be earning a maximum of around 9,100 francs.

A visitor touring the aiport's control facilities early Wednesday afternoon was not struck by signs of work pressure or tension among controllers, virtually all of them in their early 30s. Indeed, the atmosphere among those manning radar screens, talking to pilots and directing traffic in the air and on the runways was decidely relaxed and casual.

"This is a slack period, nothing compared to the summer when traffic peaks," insisted one controller. "Then you would get an entirely different picture."

Indeed, there was signs today that many of the 2,500 controllers participating in consultations with union leaders will recommend that new strike action be delayed until the summer or possibly the Easter vacation period in early April. "The government and the public may be more receptive then," said a controller.

Inflexibility

Meanwhile, the government's chief negotiator, Transport Minister Joel Le Theule, is showing no signs of flexibility on union demands. He appears determined to maintain that stance — described as intransigent by controllers.

"By almost any standards, our controllers do well, and we consider their demands unreasonable," a government official said yesterday. He explained that politics is playing a major, but by no means the only, role in the dispute. "There are pr sures being applied to sabotage system, but strikes by controll have been illegal since 1964 and shall continue resisting," he said.

U.S. observers generally ag with the government assessment, though some feel the problem flects inefficient management pr tices. There is a distinct comm cation barrier, too, even thos controllers, as in the United Stat are civil servants. "They really not understand each others' pr lems the way we do in the U.S says a U.S. official familiar with European aviation scene.

Comparing the stress of the d work of French and other Europ controllers with their U.S. coun parts, for example, the official ad "They are all relatively compet but would really get a shock if th saw how much harder and l much more demanding the wor of controllers in airports like Chi go or Los Angeles."

The lack of fluent English, par ularly among many controllers France, Italy and Spain, bothers U.S. observers. "The te nical jargon is fine as far as it g and [lacking English proficien has not directly caused acciden said a U.S. official. French gove ment figures show a total of near-misses in the country's civi aviation last year — two-third them traceable to errors by pi and controllers.

The U.S. official added: "Al with more modern equipment better use of air space through Europe, their English could unitely be improved."

U.S. Aide to Turkey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP) — U.S. State Department counselor Matthew Nimetz was heading for Turkey today hoping to conclude negotiations on at least portions of the long-delayed U.S. military cooperation agreement with Turkey.

U.S. officials said that President Carter's administration hoped to have the agreements at least partially completed before the interim operating authority granted by Turkey expires next Wednesday. They also face a Jan. 25 deadline for submitting 1981 budget proposals to Congress.

The budget will contain a substantial increase in the $350-million package of economic and military aid that Turkey is receiving from the United States this year, the officials said. They declined to cite a figure, however. They said that there were no major problems remaining in the negotiations but that the specific wording had to be set.

The agreement covers a range of U.S. bases in Turkey. They were closed in 1975 when Congress passed an arms embargo against Turkey because of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. They have been open, on a series of interim extensions, since the arms embargo was lifted in 1978.

Turks Move On Security Proposals

By Marvine Howe

ANKARA, Jan. 4 (NYT) — Apparently spurred by a warning from the military, Turkey's government and opposition showed new cooperation yesterday as the legislature took up a long-pending package of special security measures aimed at curbing the political violence that has led to about 2,500 deaths in two years.

Former Premier Bulent Ecevit said that his opposition Republican People's Party had decided to support the package with only minor changes.

Earlier this week Turkey's military commanders warned the nation's politicians that they must end their disputes and take concerted action against the violence between leftist and rightist extremists. The letter was widely interpreted as a threat that the military would intervene if nothing was done.

Premier Suleyman Demirel convened a special meeting of his Cabinet to discuss the implications of the military warning and then scheduled another session.

Letter Welcomed

The letter from the military commanders, which was delivered to President Fahri Koruturk, generally was welcomed yesterday. The Istanbul daily Hurriyet said that the military's warning was inevitable because of the continued disputes between the governing Justice Party and the opposition.

The director of the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce thanked the armed forces for the warning and expressed the hope that the politicians and policy-makers would heed it.

In Istanbul, the security services announced the capture of two leftist groups in what appeared to be a move to show the armed forces that they were doing their best.

The security services arrested 12 youths who were said to belong to the radical student movement Revolutionary Way and who were accused of having killed two policemen on Dec. 22. The services also announced the arrest of nine members of the extreme leftist Turkish People's Liberation Army Front on charges of having been linked to a recent series of bombings.

Jet's Wing Hits Post At Portugal Airport

FARO, Portugal, Jan. 4 (UPI) — A wing of a Portuguese airliner hit a lightpost at the airport here today as the plane rolled toward a terminal after landing on a flight from New York. No injuries were reported among the 144 passengers, most of whom were American tourists.

The 747 jet had been scheduled to land in Lisbon but was diverted to the airport in Faro, on the south coast of Portugal, because of fog. An airport car was leading the plane to its berth when the incident occurred.

Security Council Meeting Requested by 43 Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

sembly, where a two-thirds vote would have the same force.

[Soviet Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky Friday opposed the Security Council meeting, the Associated Press reported. "We think it would be interference in [the] Afghanis' internal affairs," he told a reporter before he consulted with Council President Jacques Leprette of France.]

Yesterday's call came in a one-sentence letter to Mr. Leprette. It was signed by six Moslem nations, including Pakistan and Bangladesh. Other Islamic nations signing the letter were Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Oman and Morocco. Pakistan had hoped for broader support from the Islamic world.

Most of the other Third World nations were from Latin America, and that, too, was something of a disappointment. The United States and Britain, pushing the move behind the scenes, had hoped for a more representative gathering of sponsors, including nations from black Africa and Southeast Asia. The only ones in that category are Liberia, the Philippines and Singapore. China and the United States also signed.

Partly from habit, partly from fear, Third World nations are reluctant to step out against the Soviet Union. If the issue moves from the Security Council to the General Assembly, however, more are expected to come forward.

The council's task is made more difficult because on Monday it is scheduled to meet to impose economic sanctions against Iran if the American hostages in Tehran have not been freed. Yesterday, however, American sources were hinting that Washington would agree to put off the sanctions meeting to a later date.

Gromyko Visit

LONDON, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has canceled a projected British visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, diplomatic sources said today.

There was no immediate comment from the Foreign Office. The sources said that although Mr. Gromyko's visit had not been publicly announced, he had been scheduled to come to London next month.

Bonn Envoy Recalled

BONN, Jan. 4 (Reuters) — West Germany has recalled its ambassador to Afghanistan to report on the Soviet military intervention, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today. Embassy employees in Kabul and West German teachers and aid workers have been advised to leave the country for their own security, the spokesman said.

Seat Still Vacant

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 4 (AP) — The General Assembly failed again today to elect a successor to Bolivia in a Latin American seat on the Security Council.

In four ballots today, the last being the 152d in a series going back to Oct. 26, neither Cuba nor Colombia got the two-thirds majority needed for election to the seat that Bolivia vacated at the end of 1979.

Correction

Graham Claytor's title was given incorrectly in a photo caption in Friday's International Herald Tribune. He is the U.S. deputy secretary of defense.

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mestic Shortage Disputed

ibian Aides Withheld Data Oil, House Report Says

By Judith Miller

NGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT) istration officials were withhold a Treasury De- study concluding that last pack in Iranian oil pro- d not lead to a crude oil the United States — be- report would be "confus- ublic and Congress" and atradict the administra- ial position, according to documents obtained by a committee.

ion, a subcommittee staff lum concludes that the nt of Energy deliberately rom the Congress and the significant information substantial February in- il imports because, in the one official, "it would embarrassing."

ocuments are contained in e report prepared by the Government Operations e's subcommittee on com- nsumer, and monetary af- ired by Rep. Benjamin 1, D-N.Y. The report, a which was made available ew York Times, is entitled s of the Federal Trade ion's Investigation into the Supply Situation, Part 2." emos contained in the sub- e report tend to support senthal's argument that, to public statements by ergy Secretary James er, the temporary cutoff in oil exports early last year produce any shortage of in the United States.

e was no shortage" because Rep. Rosenthal said. "The ration had evidence, but ignore it."

Investigation Promised

romised he would investi- e Treasury's unannounced to abolish the Office of In- nal Energy Research and to Cathryn Goddard, director ffice and a co-author of the rsial draft study.

leted in April, the study ely circulated but was never y accepted by the Treasury nent. John Karlik, deputy t secretary for international ic analysis, denied that the as being abolished because udy, and said that the docu- as never officially reviewed "we were overtaken by

aid: "It's perplexing that we abolish the office because of y whose conclusions have en widely accepted — name- there was no shortage in oil supplies here because of the drop in Iranian oil exports."

But the Rosenthal subcommitee report shows that last Jan. 26, Mr. Karlik wrote a memorandum to the report's other co-author, Jay Polach, stating that then-Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal had been fully briefed about an early outline of the report.

In a question-and-answer format submitted to Mr. Blumenthal's top aides to help the secretary prepare for testimony on Capitol Hill, Mr. Karlik refers to a draft study that "reaches conclusions at variance with those that underlie much of our present energy policy. If leaked, it could be confusing to the public and Congress, since it provides an explanation for high petroleum prices different from that used to *date by administration spokesmen.*"

'Possible Leaks'

In addition, another Treasury memo, in May, from a former Treasury economist to Mr. Karlick, stresses that Mr. Blumenthal was "disturbed about possible leaks" of the staff report. "Mike doesn't want anything being attributed to Treasury staff that undercuts the official position," the handwritten note states.

The report also contains a study prepared for the Energy Department by International Energy Associated Limited. Submitted to the department in May, it also concluded that "up to the end of February, 1979, the data did not indicate . . . a reduction in total barrels per day of United States imports," because there were "increased imports from other sources."

In an internal memo to John Dingell, chairman of the House subcommittee on energy and power, a subcommittee staff member claims that the Energy Department officials "deliberately withheld" from Congress information about a February increase in oil imports. One Energy official told the subcommittee staff member privately, according to the memo, that the new data were withheld because "*public release would have been* embarrassing."

Mr. Karlik said that in September, the administration released data showing that the Iranian shortfall had been met by increases in oil production by other nations. But the Iranian oil cutback is blamed indirectly for triggering hoarding and stockpiling by consumers as well as for requiring oil companies to replenish badly depleted stocks.



Keystone

FLOATING TAXI — Rescuers in a canoe come to the aid of the occupants of a taxi caught in a flood in Maidstone, Britain, when the Medway River overflowed. Canoe rescue patrols were organized by police. Severe weather struck Britain this week with snow and freezing rain.

Called Victim of Budget Squeeze

U.S. to Halt Project on Fusion Energy

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (WP) — In a move certain to anger some parts of the scientific community and many members of Congress, the Carter administration plans to halt construction of a massive research project to produce fusion energy using laser light.

Such fusion, if it can be begun and sustained, produces more energy than it consumes and is potentially a limitless source of energy for mankind.

The $200-million project, known as Nova, was begun last year at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory at the University of California. It was intended to demonstrate that the world's most powerful laser can be used to generate the 100-million-degree heat needed to fuse atomic nuclei.

Sources inside the administration *said that the Office of Management* and Budget has decided to cut off funding for Nova in the coming fiscal year. The Department of Energy had asked OMB for $60 million for fiscal 1981 to continue construction, a request OMB denied last week after months of internal debate.

"Nova fell victim to the money crunch," said one source who asked not to be identified. "It just happened to be the most expensive item on the Energy Department's list of research projects."

Excavation of the construction site in Livermore, Calif., has already been completed and concrete for the Nova foundation is being poured, a spokesman for the laboratory said yesterday. Congress had authorized $56 million in fiscal 1980 for Nova on top of $23 million it authorized in fiscal 1979.

The Livermore spokesman, responding to reports that Nova would be scratched from next year's budget, said, "As far as we're concerned, we won't know if it's in or out until President Carter sends his next budget to Congress on Jan. 19."

Sources said that OMB had two reasons for calling a halt to Nova construction. One was to save money. The other was to slow down the project so that many questions about how best to proceed with Nova could be answered.

Construction Costs

"There are many scientists who thought Nova was moving too fast," said Bell Laboratories' Dr. Solomon Buchsbaum, an adviser on research to the Energy Department. He said that he was unaware of the OMB decision to halt construction of Nova, but, "while a halt may add to the cost of constructing Nova, it might turn out to be a good idea to slow things down."

Nova was planned as the fifth super-powerful laser at Lawrence Livermore. These devices generate enormous heat by striking pellets of hydrogen fuel with laser light. The first started up in 1974 and generated a light pulse of 400 billion watts.

Designed to produce a light pulse of 300 trillion watts, Nova was to be *built alongside a laser at Livermore* known as Shiva that is today the world's most powerful laser, generating a light pulse of 30 trillion watts.

Scientists say that Shiva has routinely created temperatures of 5 million degrees Celsius in the laboratory, reaching 50 million degrees on at least 10 occasions. The Shiva laser has raised the temperature of hydrogen gas inside its target chamber to where the gas becomes so compressed that it turns into a liquid 100 times heavier than water.

Nova was to be built in phases, the first consisting of a new target chamber to house the tiny pellets of hydrogen fuel and to contain the enormous temperatures reached when the fuel is struck by the laser light. It was also to have a new laser "gun" to achieve higher energies than had ever been reached before. This phase was to cost $136 million and was scheduled for completion in late 1982.

The next phase was to tie Nova with the existing Shiva laser and to replace the optics used in Shiva to concentrate the laser light with even more powerful mirrors and lenses. Phase two had no target date.

Fusion is described by many scientists as the answer to the energy crisis. The same process that the sun uses to create heat and light, fusion requires temperatures from 50 million to 100 million degrees to be able to work.

The Lawrence Livermore Laboratory is believed by most scientists to be well ahead of any other laser fusion laboratory in the United States or anywhere else in the world in the attempt to reach fusion temperatures of 100 million degrees.

The 1st Since Ending Recognition

U.S. to Renew Taipei Arms Sales

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT) — The United States has decided to sell Taiwan $280-million worth of anti-aircraft missiles and other defensive weapons but will reject at this time the Taipei government's request for advanced fighter planes, the State Department said yesterday.

Unless Congress blocks the transaction by majority votes of both houses, a development regarded as extremely unlikely, the arms sales will be the first approved for Taiwan since the United States withdrew official recognition of Taipei and established full relations with the People's Republic of China a year ago.

At that time, President Carter made it clear that Washington would continue to sell "carefully selected defensive weapons" to Taiwan even after the mutual defense treaty between the United States and Taiwan expired at the end of 1979.

According to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the government in Peking registered its disapproval of the administration's policy but went forward with the normalization of relations "with full knowledge of our intentions."

Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said yesterday that China had been informed that, "consistent with our intentions stated publicly at the time of normalization, we are resuming the sale to Taiwan of selected defensive equipment." He refused to say what, if any, response had been received from Peking.

The announcement of the decision appeared to have been timed to coincide with the departure today of Secretary of Defense Harold Brown for Peking for wide-ranging discussions with Chinese leaders. Administration officials said that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had given Mr. Brown's visit greater significance than had been envisioned when it was scheduled several months ago.

The officials have said that the administration would seek China's cooperation in an effort to improve Pakistan's defense against Soviet military pressure, possibly including shipments of Chinese arms. Hodding Carter said that the administratiion had given no consideratiion to supplying weapons to China, however.

Four of the five items approved for sale to Taiwan will reinforce or update weapons systems already in the arsenal of the island's armed forces. The United States will provide an additional battalion of Hawk land-based anti-aircraft missiles and an improved version of the Sea Chaparral ship-based anti-aircraft missile.

It will furnish additional TOW anti-tank missiles and a modernized shipboard weapons fire control system, along with 76mm rapid-firing guns. The sales will also include an improved electronic identification system designed to safeguard fighter planes against "friendly" anti-aircraft fire.

Washington rejected all of Taiwan's requests for high-performance aircraft. Hodding Carter said that these requests, including the F-4 and F-18 planes, had been turned down last year because providing them would have violated the president's arms transfer policy.

"We see no reason for modifyng that decision at this time," he said.

Washington could not furnish Taiwan with "follow-on" aircraft for the F-5, which Taiwan has, because the administration has not yet decided to authorize production of such a plane, he added.

Mr. Carter would not disclose items in a third category of Taiwan requests that were neither approved nor rejected but remain under consideration. *Other officials said that* Taiwan had asked that these items remain classified until decisions were made.

The spokesman emphasized that the decisions on the aircraft and the other weapon systems had been made in light of existing circumstances and could be changed in the future.

Under the Arms Equipment Control Act, Congress has 30 days in which to overturn an administration decision to authorize arms sales of this magnitude.

In practice, however, the administration always sends Senate and House leaders a pre-notification, in advance of the official notification of intent, and this gives Congress 50 days in which to act.

Congress has never rejected a proposed sale since the law went into effect.

Taipei Welcomes Sales

TAIPEI, Jan. 4 (Reuters) — Taiwan defense officials today welcomed the U.S. decision to resume arms sales to Taiwan but expressed disappointment that the request for high-performance aircraft had been rejected.

Belgrade Sources Play Down Tito's Stay in Hospital

BELGRADE, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Yugoslav sources are playing down the hospitalization of President Tito, saying that the 87-year-old leader is undergoing therapy for varicose veins.

Observers were quick to point out, however, that even a minor complaint could cause complications in a man of Marshal Tito's age.

Marshal Tito entered a clinical center in Ljubljana yesterday at the advice of a team of doctors for an examination of the blood vessels in his legs, according to the Yugoslav news agency. This has been the only official statement on his condition.

The Yugoslav sources said that Marshal Tito was undergoing therapy for dilated capillaries and veins along his legs. They said that he had suffered from the often painful condition for some time but had wanted to wait until after the New Year holiday before going into the hospital.

The sources said that Marshal Tito probably would remain in the hospital for a week or 10 days.

Global Consequences Are Feared

U.S. Technology Slipping, Scientists Told

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4 (UPI) — *The United States is falling* behind so fast in science and technology that Americans may be forced to slash their living standards, the American Association for the Advancement of Science was told last night.

A continuing technological slip would bring "unacceptable economic, social and political consequences, not only for the United States but for the world," said *Simon Ramo, a space scientist and* co-founder of TRW Inc. His warning was made in the key address at the opening of the 130,000-member association's 146th annual meeting.

If technology continues to lag, then productivity will lag, too, and the United States will lose out in both the domestic and foreign markets, he said. "Unemployment will go up, living standards will diminish and the poor will get poorer."

The technological slowdown has gone so far, Mr. Ramo said, that presidential candidates such as Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California and John Connally have identified it as a cause of the nation's major ills.

This year, the United States will be last among the industrialized nations in their annual rates of productivity, Mr. Ramo said. The *United States now invests only 15* percent of its gross national product, compared with 22 percent by West Germany and 29 percent by Japan.

While other nations boost their investments in research and development, the United States has reduced its investment to 2 percent of its GNP. From 1970 to 1975, the number of U.S. scientists and engineers had declined.

Mr. Ramo said the huge U.S. deficit *in foreign trade results not so* much from rising oil prices as from the nation's inability to make goods efficiently. Japan imports almost all its oil, and in 1978 produced a $11.85-million surplus; however, Japan expects a $10-billion deficit in the fiscal year ending March 31, almost solely attributable to oil-price increases.

Inability to Compete

He *attributed the U.S. trade deficit* largely to American inability to compete in development of light and heavy machinery, television sets, typewriters, cameras and consumer items. The United States now imports more than $12 billion annually worth of trucks and autos than it exports.

"No evidence has surfaced to suggest that Americans are now basically any less innovative than in earlier times," he said, but he blamed inflation, over-regulation and high taxes for discouraging innovation.

To reverse the U.S. technological decline, he said, government and the private sector must cooperate in assigning appropriate roles to each in the meeting of nation goals.

U.S. Judge Bars Enforcing Curbs On Strip Mines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (WP) — A federal judge yesterday prohibited U.S. officials from enforcing key provisions of a 2-year-old law that forces strip miners to restore the mountains they damage in search of coal.

The order, affecting coal mines in southwest Virginia, was the first permanent injunction issued in the United States declaring unconstitutional major sections of a law long sought by environmentalists to halt the scarring of Appalachia and other regions by miners.

The Justice Department is expected to appeal the ruling, issued by District Court Judge Glen Williams in Abingdon, Va., a small town near the center of Virginia's coalfields.

The judge's order struck down a section of the law requiring mine operators to restore steep mountain slopes to their "approximate original contours" after coal has been extracted. This provision has been highly controversial in the southwestern Virginia coal fields, where sharp slopes are common.

Earthquake Strikes Southwestern Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4 (AP) — A strong earthquake shook southwestern Mexico today, but authorities said that they had no immediate reports of casualties or significant damage.

A spokesman at the Geophysical Institute said the quake registered 5.8 on the open-ended Richter scale. Its epicenter was estimated at 270 miles southwest of the capital, he added. It was barely felt here.

Suggests Disruption of Iranian Oil Production

onnally Calls for Deadline on Hostages

By Adam Clymer

SHINGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT) hn Connally yesterday de- d that the United States set a ne for the release of the hos- in Tehran, suggesting disrup- n Iran's oil production if the ne was not met.

ough he did not define what in mind, Mr. Connally went than any other Republican ential hopeful in his criticism esident Carter's handling of nian situation and of the So- nion's moves in Afghanistan.

mpaigning in Derry, N.H., the r Texas governor said that arter showed "a total misun- nding of the factors and cir- nces and the realities with he is dealing."

erday another Republican ential aspirant, Sen. Robert of Kansas, demanded that the d States impose an embargo rything but emergency medi- pplies for Iran if the United s failed to consider economic ns against Iran Monday.

White, the Democratic na- chairman, argued at a break- ith reporters that some Re- ans were making a mistake in g to make an issue of Iran. hink there is more support for dministration and the presi- dent in this country than some of our more impatient political leaders give him credit for." Mr. White said, adding: "I don't think anyone is going to accuse the president of being a soft-liner on Russia."

But a few hours later, Mr. Connally proved him wrong. He said that Mr. Carter "failed to recognize the facts of life." He said the president should have acted to prevent the use of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and now should "mobilize the whole world against the Soviet Union."

"We're witnessing the Soviet Union doing precisely what Hitler did in the 1930s when he moved across Europe, and the whole civilized world sat by and did nothing except deplore his actions," Mr. Connally said. "All we're doing now is just deploring."

Referring to Mr. Carter's statement earlier in the week that Moscow's use of troops in Afghanistan had caused him to change his opinion of the Soviet Union, Mr. Connally called that reaction "absolutely frightening."

"It is absolutely unbelievable," he said, "that a president could sit there for the past three years and be deceived about what is happening or be surprised about the Soviet Union and the actions they are taking.

"I think it's time that we gave the Iranians a deadline for the release of those hostages," he said. If it is not met, he added, "disruptions of their oil production would be a very, very difficult thing for them to overcome."

Without elaborating, he said that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Islamic leader of Iran, should be warned that, if the hostages were not freed, "There is going to be a terrible price that he is going to have to pay for it."

U.S. Crackdown Nets 12 'Illegal' Iranian Students

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP) — In the much-publicized government crackdown on Iranian students who are in the United States illegally, only a dozen have been deported so far, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service said yesterday.

In addition to the 12 deported, 55 Iranians left voluntarily in lieu of deportation. Once deported, a foreigner may return only with permission of the attorney general. But if he leaves voluntarily — and pays his own fare — he avoids the stigma of having been thrown out.

An estimated 9,000 persons failed to respond to orders to report to immigration officers for a check on their student status, the spokesman, Vern Jervis, said. They are being sought nationwide.

By the Dec. 31 deadline, INS officers interviewed 56,580 students in the special check President Carter ordered in November after the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by Iranian militants. Foreign students in the United States must be enrolled full time, have an independent means of support, get permission before changing schools and renew their visas periodically.

The visa check isolated 6,784 Iranians whose papers are not in order and are therefore considered deportable, Mr. Jervis said. In addition, he said, anyone who has not *reported now faces deportation* proceedings.

Stassen Is 2d Entry In Vermont Primary

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 4 (UPI) — Harold Stassen, 72, the perennial Republican presidential hopeful and a former Minnesota governor, yesterday became the second candidate to enter Vermont's March 4 presidential primary.

Republican George Bush is the other candidate who has filed for the primary.

India Vote Count Postponed After Polling Violence

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (AP) — India's election commission today ordered the postponement of ballot counting in three parliamentary districts including that of the caretaker prime minister, Charan Singh, after reports of attacks on polling officials and voter harassment.

An official said that armed demonstrators attacked the staff and took three ballot boxes yesterday from the polling station at Baghpat in Mr. Singh's district.

The ballot counting was to begin on Sunday in Baghpat and two other districts where violence was reported, but the election commission's decision means that the votes *will not be counted until an un*determined date. India's seventh national parliamentary elections began yesterday.

The decision was made after the Statesman newspaper published a report from Baghpat saying that Untouchables, members of the lowest Hindu caste, were prevented from voting in some areas.

Meanwhile, the death toll in election-related violence rose to 13 today *with the deaths of two persons* in Madurai. The United News of India reported that police fired into a crowd of people throwing stones after clashes between Marxist Communists and followers of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

EEC to Give Aid To Steelworkers

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4 (Reuters) — The European Economic Community will give more than $32 million to workers affected by closures or shortened work weeks at steel plants in Britain and France, the EEC Commission said today.

Britain is to receive $17.2 million and France nearly $15 million under the plan, the announcement said.

The Commission also approved a *series of loans totaling* nearly $80 million to help rehouse steelworkers and miners in Britain, France, Ireland and West Germany and modernize their homes. Most of the loans run for 20 years and carry a nominal interest rate of one percent

Beverly Hills Residents Applaud Fire at Sheikh's Garish Mansion

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP) — The $7-million bright en mansion of a Saudi Arabian sheikh burned this week, and ighbors said yesterday that they were happy that it had been stroyed. Observers said that, while the mansion was burning, ighbors gathered and shouted, "Burn, burn, burn."

"We're kind of happy about the fire," a woman said after the oke cleared at the home of Sheikh Mohammed al-Fassi. "We ted what he'd done to the place. We think it was very, very ugly."

nother neighbor said: "The house was an embarrassment to the ighborhood. . . . Everyone was happy it was burning. And I'm nd of glad it did burn." The sheikh was not there during the fire.

The exterior of the house remained standing — adorned with tde statues painted in flesh tones with black pubic hair and red nitals. A neighbor once called the place a dirty Disneyland. The terior of the home was done in shades of red, orange and purple ith a life-size toy camel in the living room.

The feelings about the mansion on Sunset Boulevard have led olice to investigate the possibility of arson. A police spokesman id that they also were investigating whether the fire might have en set for political reasons. "There was information that some ople thought the sheikh was an Iranian," a spokesman said.

nedy Campaign Get U.S. Funding

SHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP) — ederal Election Commission esterday that Sen. Edward dy's presidential campaign ualified for matching govern- unds.

commission certified that the chusetts Democrat was enti- to an initial payment of 99. He declared his candida- Nov. 7.

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On Regaining Political Will

In the slightly absurd brouhaha last September over the presence of a Soviet brigade in Cuba, President Carter declared the Russian force "unacceptable." Then he proceeded to accept it. In dealing with the hostage crisis in Tehran the president has been more circumspect. Nevertheless, after two months there are still hostages. Now comes Afghanistan, which Mr. Carter says "has made a more dramatic change in my opinion of what the Soviets' ultimate goals are than anything they've done in the previous time that I've been in office." Setting aside the rather extraordinary naivete about Soviet aspirations, as expressed in Indochina, the Horn of Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, and elsewhere one wonders what Mr. Carter thinks his options are in dealing with this crisis?

What can he do that the Kremlin has not already discounted as an acceptable loss in a trade-off for total domination of Afghanistan, the gateway, through Baluchistan to the Gulf and the Indian Ocean? The answer, distressingly, is precious little. The reason is relatively uncomplicated. Relationships between nations are too intricate for one country, even a superpower, to unilaterally undo situations such as those in Iran and Afghanistan. And the United States has lost the confidence of its allies, therefore they will not follow Washington's lead unless it seems to coincide with their immediate interests.

* * *

Although European nations are troubled by the seizure of a sovereign nation's embassy in Iran and by the large-scale Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, they are also interested in protecting their oil supplies and preserving the benefits of detente with the Soviet Union, which have been greater for them than for the United States. Given the relationship between the United States and its Western allies, it is unlikely that many European governments will foresake immediate economic interests on behalf of an almost certainly fruitless U.S. effort to limit Soviet gains in Afghanistan. That is not to suggest that the United States should not try to rally its friends to defend their slightly longer-term interests and join in sanctions of various kinds, just to demonstrate that the West is not totally without resolve. But it should not expect too much, in good measure because of its own failings.

Those failings are well known. The United States was too late with too little in its efforts to defend the dollar. That adversely influenced the price of oil, which in turn has contributed to the turmoil in the precious metals markets. Through its inability to work with Congress, the administration has been unable to push through intact many of its sensible energy policies. Inflation is getting out of hand. In general, there has been little consistency in U.S. policy, but rather a sense of lurching from crisis to crisis.

* * *

After the Vietnam war ended, the United States withdrew, abandoning the overriding notion that it must prevail in all conflicts, large or small. It did not, however, replace the central concept. In the absence of such a foreign policy rudder, the United States has been battered fore and aft, frequently unable to catch the prevailing wind and sail with it or tack successfully against it. If the post-Vietnam malaise is to end, the idea that the United States can impose its will unilaterally has to be replaced. An alternative principle might be: By a combination of political will, economic strength and military might, the United States will build a consensus among its allies that will work to eliminate opportunities for Soviet gain at the expense of the West. Now is the time to start.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

A Time for Tough Choices

The U.S. president is not the only one who has choices to make. The taxpaying, consuming U.S. public, the U.S. political apparatus, and that structure of private interest groups that represents everything from athletics to industry have been forced into a position of choosing. They have been so forced by the Russian actions in Central Asia and around the Gulf. This is the case as well for comparable individuals and groups in Western Europe and elsewhere in the world.

Choice is the key word. One of the chief follies of U.S. political thought in recent years has been the crazy unexamined premise that any sanction we might impose on others by way of punishment or pressure or even self-defense needed to be "free" — free in the sense of that proverbial "free lunch" we are always admonished doesn't exist. But free sanctions don't exist either. They necessarily cost us something. That is what the choice is about.

* * *

Merely articulated, this much may seem self-evident. But a failure to grasp the elementary truth of it has confounded the reasoning of many of those most passionately engaged in the foreign policy deliberations and debate of recent years. The theory has been that if any step we might take against the Russians had some adverse effect on us or a perceptible cost, it was fatally flawed.

Thus we have resisted using trade, agricultural sales, arms-control deals, sports and cultural back-and-forth or just about anything else you can mention, including most prominently any show of force at all; any of this would either hurt some among us or inconvenience them dreadfully or lose us friends elsewhere or result in its own reprisals or something. And having been unwilling to sift among these various alternative risks and costs, we have sunk toward a kind of international political paralysis. We much prefer to define the problems away or lapse into that pretentious and self-deluding psychoanalysis of our antagonists, which immediately can discover some pitiful reason of weakness and fright on their part, fueled by misconduct on ours, that has caused them to behave in so beastly a way.

Now President Carter, impelled by a rapid progression of ugly events, has been forced out of that frame of mind. He is not deciding whether to respond but rather what to do. The course he is on will first require that a wide array of constituencies and leaders around the country be willing to make some choices themselves. Are the wheat farmers really going to prevail in the discussion of curtailing agricultural exports to Russia? Are the people who have some private stake in the Moscow Olympics going to help Moscow in its exercise of self-legitimization by insisting that the games go on in the name of the grand-sounding but transparently absurd proposition that all sports are above all politics? Americans, Western Europeans and any others who care to join simply should not participate in the games.

Other realms of action are delicate but no less promising and important. We think the president's statement on SALT, "deferring" it until the crisis brought on by Soviet aggression has been dealt with — a cold and correct statement — was right. Even though Senate approval had become doubtful, had the president tromped all over the accord and chucked it out as a bad and perilous deal given the fresh Russian treachery, it would have meant the absolute end of agreements that may conceivably be useful in the future — useful to both us and the Soviet Union. But he has, at last and properly, conceded that there is some point where linkage, that much maligned concept, is wholly valid.

A second delicate but important area of prospective action concerns Defense Secretary Harold Brown's trip to China. This has been a politically consequential journey from its inception. It now becomes more so. Surely in view of the Afghan adventure and the cynicism and the lying that accompanied it, the Brown mission should be allowed a good deal more leeway in making defense arrangements with and for the Chinese than was previously contemplated.

Similarly it is essential that we move quickly and unambiguously and where it matters and shows to bolster the defense of Pakistan and other countries in the region. The time for sophistry about whether we have a right or an interest or a justification in reacting has long since passed.

* * *

The caveats are these: that the president, his advisers and the alliance governments with which we deal should no more react in a thoughtless spasm of anger now than the United States should have passed the last few years all too often drowsing like some giant lizard on a rock. Choices require thought and care for consequences and long-term interests, not just short-term satisfaction. The nuclear armament of Pakistan remains, for example, one of the world's worst ideas, no matter what is going on elsewhere in the region, and there is no reason for this country to sell the nuclear pass in relation to the Pakistani government in order to strengthen its conventional defense now.

Mr. Carter has to think long. But he also has to make quick, skillful, tough and mean choices *now*. They will cost us something. Surely the terrible scenes in the Middle East and Central Asia have made plain that Americans are obliged to pay that price.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 5, 1905

LONDON — The correspondent of the Daily Mail with General Nogi's army entering Port Arthur telegraphs: "Four Russian destroyers left the port yesterday, and their departure was known. Observed by the Japanese fleet, the Japanese navy would not move against them or attempt to stop them, word having gone from ship to ship that in consideration of the bravery of the Russians had shown, the boats were to be allowed to escape. General Nogi, who was unmoved by the death of his sons, keenly feels the tremendous sacrifice of Japanese lives. He has grown careless of dress and it is difficult to select in the aged and haggard man the real leader."

Fifty Years Ago

January 5, 1930

LONDON — Indian nationalism, always noisy if not turbulent, is again making new problems for the British by its extremist demands. Summarily rejecting Viceroy Lord Irwin's invitation to a round-table conference, a meeting of the Indian National Congress now has come out flatfootedly for "puran swaraj," or complete home rule, which is tantamount to independence and the removal of British military control. Whitehall's answer to this demand, however, is simply "more troops immediately." Although no mass troubles are expected momentarily, there are definite signs that some of the more advanced sections may start a civil disobedience campaign.



Formulating Policy That Works

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The impression of weakness that the United States today gives the world comes in part from an old error over what foreign policy can and should do. U.S. leaders persistently have thought that by expressing trust or good will they could support moderate factions in the Soviet leadership, discourage the conservatives, and thus make the world a safer place. U.S. restraint towards Iran in recent weeks has reflected a notion that this would strengthen moderate forces against the radicals and thereby help the hostages in Tehran.

The issue is a general one. In dealing with another country there are two possible approaches to policy. One is objective. The other could be called interventionist. The objective policy approach takes decisions on the basis of what other governments actually say and do. It expects to influence the conduct of other governments by creating objective forces to affect its behavior and constrain its choices. It makes no decisions on the basis of impressions, however convincing, as to the dispositions or truthfulness of such figures as Leonid Brezhnev, and thus it is spared disappointments, like Jimmy Carter's, when Brezhnev's government attacks or invades neighboring countries.

The interventionist approach to policy holds that the United States can usefully manipulate the other side's decisions by playing one interest group against another or lending support to one faction or another. Interventionist policy thus is shaped, or constrained, by what is thought to be going on inside the other government's councils. In theory, this could get results. In practice, it risks misunderstanding, misfiring, strengthening — or weakening — the wrong interest or faction, or simple failure by reason of ignorance of the forces at work. It errs conceptually because it subordinates U.S. interests, which the American policymaker knows directly, to foreign actions and reactions which the policymaker can only know, and influence, at second hand.

Case in Point

Iran is a case in point. U.S. policy, in search of someone to deal with in Tehran, has for a year sought out and tried to strengthen seemingly more moderate and accessible Iranian leaders — first Dr. Bakhtiar as prime minister, then Mehdi Bazargan, and in recent weeks, at the Foreign Ministry, Bani-Sadr and now Mr. Ghotbzadeh. U.S. restraint was thought to help them. It has not. The problems have been that these men have not possessed power to decide what happens in Iran, and that the United States, just by trying to deal with them and reinforce their position, has only undermined them. As each in turn has responded to U.S. overtures each has been ousted or overruled by the young radicals at the U.S. Embassy and by Ayatollah Khomeini. Those are the people who hold the real power in Iran, and they are not interested in negotiation. They, today, exist in a realm of absolutes, beyond diplomatic compromises, "face-saving," the appeals of Kurt Waldheim, the strictures of the World Court, the warnings of boycott and even of war.

There is, however, a valid way for the United States to influence the political evolution in Iran by changing the objective situation. It means holding the Iranian state responsible for what its actual leaders do. Reprisals would be applied coldly, in response to the decisions of the Iranian authorities, with official indifference to who those leaders are and why they act. The least this would do is speed Iran towards that time when Iranians will have to deal with the economic, political, and even military consequences of the choices their leaders make.

The interventionist approach to policy holds that the United States can usefully manipulate the other side's decisions by playing one interest group against another or lending support to one faction or another. Interventionist policy thus is shaped, or constrained, by what is thought to be going on inside the other government's councils. In theory, this could get results. In practice, it risks misunderstanding, misfiring, strengthening — or weakening — the wrong interest or faction, or simple failure by reason of ignorance of the forces at work. It errs conceptually because it subordinates U.S. interests, which the American policymaker knows directly, to foreign actions and reactions which the policymaker can only know, and influence, at second hand.

Holding Back

Yet even now President Carter holds back from actions that could impose objective constraints on what the Russians can do. If Mr. Carter were to suspend industrial and grain exports to Russia, the national situation of the Soviet Union would change for the worse. If Mr. Carter were also to ask Congress for new arms spending, new naval and strategic programs, even for standby national service legislation to reimpose the draft, and were to accompany these with measures of economic austerity and energy conservation and development, a great deal of attention would be paid in Moscow. The world would pay attention. The international balance would change.

George Kennan put it perfectly well in 1947, in his famous essay on "The Sources of Soviet Conduct," and it is an indictment of U.S. leadership that a president in 1980, 33 years after, still has Prof. Kennan's lesson to learn. He wrote: "Facts speak louder than words to the ear of the Kremlin, and words carry the greatest weight when they have the ring of reflecting, or being backed up by, facts of unchallengeable validity . . ."

Facts — not words, or derisory threats about boycotting the Olympics, or promises of what someday might be done in some other crisis, make the difference. Serious policy has to do with grave, painful, purposeful actions designed to make an objective difference in the well-being, prosperity, and security of the Soviet Union — and Iran, and Afghanistan.

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The Kissinger View Of the Afghan Mov

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is being discussed here as a cruel and cynical betrayal of that country, which must be punished by withdrawing ambassadors, postponing or ending the strategic arms talks, invoking economic sanctions, boycotting the Moscow Olympic Games, and sending Secretary of Defense Harold Brown to China.

Other proposals are under review and widely supported, provided they carry little or no risk, but Henry Kissinger has a somewhat different view of the problem. He agrees that Moscow must be made to pay a price for its latest outrage, and that the United States must not seem helpless, as in the case of Iran, to help the victims of open aggression.

But he is opposed to any sudden grand gestures that are likely to be ineffective and cannot be sustained. He believes it is time, despite the presidential election, for a carefully considered nonpartisan effort to reach a consensus on how to contain Soviet power in the Near and Middle East throughout the 1980s.

"The main issue really isn't Afghanistan," he says. "The issue is what the countries who rely on us can expect of us and what we can expect from them. And what countries have a right or reasonable expectation to rely on us. Those are the issues we ought to discuss."

Points

In response to a series of questions from this corner, the former secretary of state made these points:

- U.S. commercial dealing with the Soviet Union — the sale of wheat and modern technology among others — should be related to Soviet international political and military behavior.
- We should help China's industrial modernization, but not send military arms to that country in response to Moscow's invasion of Afghanistan.
- It was wrong, in his view, to deny arms in recent years to Pakistan because of its intention to build nuclear weapons; limited conventional arms shipments should be resumed, but any massive arms program might provoke a new Indian government to attack Pakistan and make things even worse than they are now.

Mr. Kissinger sees the latest crisis as an opportunity to get at the deeper and wider problem of establishing a stable political and military policy for the protection of the nation's essential oil resources in the Middle East.

Both Parties

Such a policy, he insists, must have the support of both political parties and the understanding of the American people and the allies. For otherwise, a U.S. policy that changed from one administration to another would lead to even greater instability in the world.

"We have suffered since the late '60s," he said (this includes the years of his own responsibility), "from a lack of consensus on the role of power in the world, the nature of the philosophy we should represent in the world.

"Is it the Andy Young view? Are the radicals our real friends? Or is there some moderate alternative we can offer? And while we learned the limits of our po ties, we haven't really defin scope of them. That seems our big national task now."

We need to get a dispas analysis of our interests, Mr. inger says, and also an analy the strategy by which the Ru are to be contained, if that's ou jective, and not frantically "doing something" now, and ing arms all over the world.

'Buffeted Again'

"I think the administratio been not sufficiently appreci the facts of power, so it isn't would not favor a firmer po just don't want them to go and I don't want them to ad They may also have to co what they will do when the peace offensive starts this au We can find ourselves be again and get our country if we don't have a settled what it is we're trying to ac plish."

Mr. Kissinger thought it that George Bush and Sen. Ho Baker of Tennessee, two of th publican candidates for the dency, would go along with effort to devise a new nonpa policy and that they would be ported by many others in th publican Party if they agreed operate.

"We have now gone for 1 up and down this foreign po calator," Mr. Kissinger ob "We've got liberals who think everything that happens in world is our fault. We've got servatives who think that all need is anti-Communist litur that solves all our problems, have not managed for a decad get a settled strategy that a maj of our people will support."

Election Year

Mr. Kissinger conceded it w be hard in an election year to the president and the leaders o Republican Party to agree to out such a strategy, but he ins that, if the president failed to the effort, then we would re have a divisive and vicious parti debate anyway and then the p dent and the country would worse off.

"The only time Carter has d well recently," Mr. Kissinger s "is when he has perhaps excessi hid behind the national unity Iran. He didn't give it any conti but it seems to me that it shows country would like to put the d sions at least on foreign policy hind us."

This is in some ways a new th for Mr. Kissinger. He was takin active partisan part in the presi tial foreign policy debate not long ago, but is now seeking coop ation rather than confrontation tween the parties in this field.

"I've made my own criticism he concluded, "and I may m them again on a philosophical le but I think that if the adminis tion wanted to put together a n nonpartisan consensus and s playing Mickey Mouse games the Republicans, they'd have an ligation to cooperate . . . and far as I have any influence I w support such an effort."

©1980, The New York Times.

How to Invest $500 Billion in Oil Money

By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber

PARIS — Amid the brutal events that ushered in the new decade, the vastly deteriorated conditions of the oil market have been pushed into the background — although they continue to be the heart of the matter. All attempts to maintain a structured and orderly pattern, both as to supply and cost, have come to naught.

The principal oil producers are subject to mounting pressures, internal and external, political and economic, to keep their oil in the ground. What lies ahead is, therefore, a gradual reduction of the volume of oil available at a time when, impoverished, debt-ridden young nations aspire to a measure of economic development.

This state of affairs, which acts as a permanent factor of recession and inflation, was foreseeable. Can it be dealt with?

The oil producers, faced with the industrialized countries' inability to reduce consumption, and the mediocrity of the investments that are being offered to them, have no incentive to exchange so precious a raw material for currencies or securities, which offer dwindling dividends and no guarantees against erosion. They are looking for proposals of a different kind.

The coming generations will ask: "For what have you sold our oil, and what assets and revenues have you left us?" Decision-makers in the oil producing countries must be able to give serious answers to these questions.

The key is that vital supplies of oil must, from now on, be exchanged not for paper, but for high-quality investments in growth industries that offer profits that exceed, in the medium and long term, those that can be derived from the sale of a rapidly depleting resource.

It is estimated that within two years the principal oil producers will hold in their hands $500 billion. If they are not given a meaningful way to utilize this unprecedented mass of money, a chain of political convulsions could overtake all the wealthy oil-producing states, in the same way as the Iranian revolution has been sparked by excessive riches that have been squandered.

But this accumulating wealth could, on the contrary, be a boon to world development — and its owners. The condition is a willingness, and ability, on the part of the industrialized nations to provide safe and profitable participation in ventures, based on the latest advances of science and technology; joint ventures that extend to the deprived, miserable regions of the underdeveloped world that are starved for energy, capital and know-how, and for even the necessities of life.

Thanks to the rapidly advancing technology of miniaturization, the electronic revolution, and the consequent permanent drop in costs of production, the potentially immense markets of the Third World could be approached economically.

New industries make possible far-reaching innovations based on data-processing, semi-conductors, integrated circuits, and other science-intensive forms of production that can help to eradicate the roots of human misery — deficiencies in education, health, housing, scientific fishing and agricultural methods — and create new wealth and new jobs on a decentralized basis.

New Dimensions

In such a new approach, creative, mutually advantageous efforts might be undertaken with leading Arab decision-makers. The upshot could be a "New Deal" of global dimensions, shaped by the industrialized and the oil-producing countries.

Europe is no more able than any other continent to play the role by itself. The task calls for a much vaster combination. A "triangle" formed by Europe, Japan and the Arab states — a triangle that could help carry the burden that has lain so long and so unfairly on the shoulders of the United States — is best suited to the challenge.

This triangle would ally the unprecedented investment capacity of the Arab countries, the advanced technology and management systems of Japan, and the organizational and political skills of Europe.

Each party, bringing to the table specific contributions, would take away larger advantages that would enable it to come out ahead, while satisfying a global need.

- The Japanese could look forward to a permanent flow of energy to their oil-starved industries, and of capital investments that would enable them to utilize the fruits of their technological and managerial genius in all parts of the world.
- The Arabs, who feel increasingly frustrated as their natural wealth becomes transformed into worthless paper, or sterile gold holdings, could build, from oil, solid assets for the future, as partners in durable, profit-making ventures in the developing regions.
- The Europeans, by bringing into play their knowledge and experience in the Middle East, Africa, Eastern Europe and other emerging areas, could find in the new undertakings their own post-industrial future — and, most important, new careers for their present and future managers, engineers, researchers, technicians and skilled workers.

This being the pattern, the integration of the triangle, and the far-reaching consequences of the common effort, would rapidly change the prospects of three other areas:

- The Third World, which despite post-war decolonization has remained at the mercy of political interference and economic exploitation, could derive from these joint ventures a vigorous boost for industrial development, agricultural efficiency and new patterns of rewarding economic exchange.
- The Eastern European countries could be offered opportunities, in a stable international climate, to attract advanced know-how and capital for the development of their energy and raw materials, to modernize their chronically deficient food production systems, and to opt for gradual integration into world market.
- The United States could be lieved, in part, of the horrend human and material cost of pe nent involvement in the rem and most explosive trouble spot the globe, so it could resume its tr ural role as a pace-setter of scie ic, industrial and human prog and an ultimate guarantor of w security.

The adventure of the '80s wi either a military or an inves one. The choice is still open.

Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, former French government min and the author of "The Amer Challenge." He is a founder, former German Economy Min Karl Schiller, of the Triangle P Group. He wrote this article for International Herald Tribune

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from rea ers. Short letters have a bet chance of being published. All le ters are subject to condensati for space reasons. Anonym letters will not be considered f publication. Writers may reque that their letters be signed or with initials but preference will given to those fully signed a bearing the writer's compl address. The Herald Tribu cannot acknowledge letters sen to the editor.

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...um From Niger

...is Denies Involvement ...Nuclear Sale to Pakistan

Reston ... Jan. 4 (AP) — The ...tomic Energy Commission ... denied press reports that ...as involved in the sale of ...mined in Niger to Pakistan ...a and that shipments from ... mines had been stolen.

... Pecqueur, director of the ...ion, confirmed that urani... two mining companies in ...rance is a minority share... had been sold to Pakistan ...ya but said that the sales ...ade by the government of ...d from Niger's share of the ...on.

...ecqueur said that the sale of ... of uranium "yellow cake" ...ally processed ore — to Li... 110 tons to Pakistan during ... three years was legal and ...ned with International ... Energy Agency regulations. ...nment spokesman in Niger ...knowledged that sales had ...de to Libya and Pakistan. ...t reports in the French and British press that a shipment of uranium from one of the two Niger mines was stolen earlier this year were denied by Niger and by the commission.

The revelation of the sales added to concern among Western governments about Pakistan's nuclear development program. Although Pakistan frequently has denied it, many Western officials believe that it is developing a nuclear weapon. The revelation also raised the question, still unanswered, of what Libya planned to do with the uranium.

The two uranium mines are owned by the Niger government; Cogema, a company owned by the French Atomic Energy Commission, and a number of other French and foreign enterprises. Mr. Pecqueur said that each participant had complete control of its share of the production but none over that of the others.

The commission director and other officials said that the material sold was of little use without the necessary technology, and the spread of that technology is the real problem.

Pakistan signed a contract with France in 1976 for the purchase of a *plutonium-producing nuclear reprocessing plant*. In 1978, Pakistan rejected a French proposal to provide instead a plant that would not produce weapons-grade plutonium.

Diplomats confirmed last summer that Western intelligence agencies had uncovered a Pakistani plan to use bogus companies to buy many of the components for a centrifuge system that could produce weapons-grade enriched uranium.

There has been concern about revelations last year that a Pakistani scientist, Dr. Abdel Quader Khan, had access to sophisticated Western uranium enrichment technology in the Netherlands between 1972 and 1975 and then returned to Pakistan.

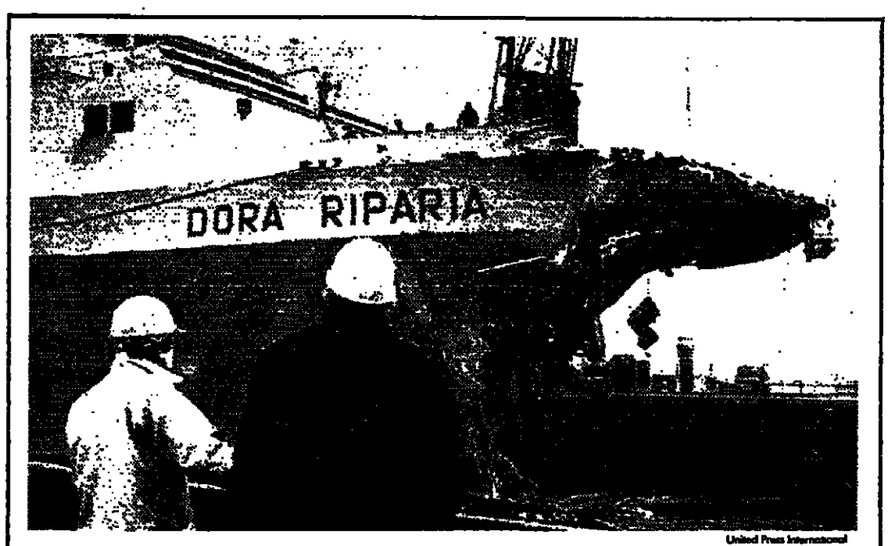
Another source of concern for Western diplomats are reports that Libya and Iraq have given strong financial backing to Pakistan's nuclear development program.

...th Toll at 44 ...Quebec Fire

...PAIS, Quebec, Jan. 4 (UPI) ...thorities said yesterday that ...ons had died in what they ...the worst fire in Quebec in ...ecades. Thirty of the victims ... Mr ...ken identified, they said.

...t of the 44 persons suffocat... ...ense smoke while trying to ... community club where they ...one for a New Year's Eve par... authorities said. An official ...at skin tests indicated that ... victims found piled against ... door were dead before the ...ched them.

Election ...e said that they suspected ...e fire started when someone ...y lighted some decorative ...anches with a lighter. Florent ..., 21, an unemployed lumber... ...was held but not charged on a ...'s warrant pending an in... ...on Jan. 14.



United Press International

RIPOFF — The Italian ferry Dora Riparia awaits repairs in Bremen, West Germany, after a North Sea collision Friday with the Buenos Aires 2 near the mouth of the Weser River. Two crewmen were missing following the collision and a fire aboard the Argentine freighter.

Obituaries

Louis Hollander, Was U.S. Union Official

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP) — Louis Hollander, 87, a longtime vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, died here yesterday.

Mr. Hollander was a union activist for more than 60 years before his retirement in 1976, the year that his organization became part of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union of America in a merger.

Born in what is now the Soviet Union, Mr. Hollander came to the United States as a boy. He worked in clothing factories as a teen-ager and went on to campaign against sweatshop conditions.

Herbert Bell Shaw

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4 (AP) — The Rev. Herbert Bell Shaw, 72, senior bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, died here yesterday.

Mr. Shaw, who was in Indianapolis for a meeting of the church's general officers, was chairman of the central committee of the World Council of Churches and vice president of the World Methodist Council, an international organization of Methodist denominations.

Virgil Browne

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 4 (AP) — Virgil Browne, 102, an official of the Oklahoma Coca-Cola Bottling Co. who was credited with inventing the six-pack carton, died Monday.

Mr. Browne joined Paul Braniff in starting what became Braniff Airways. He was a member of the Oklahoma Heritage Association Hall of Fame and helped to establish the Oklahoma Art Center.

Robert Norton Geary

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Robert Norton Geary, 88, a right-handed pitcher for the Philadelphia Athletics of the American League in 1918 and 1919 and for the Cincinnati Reds of the National League in 1921, died yesterday.

Rhys Carpenter

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Rhys Carpenter, 90, a noted classical archaeologist and scholar, died Wednesday in Devon, Pa. Mr. Carpenter had been a faculty member at Bryn Mawr College since 1913 and an emeritus professor of archaeology there since 1955.

Mary Herter

LOS ALAMOS, N.M., Jan. 4 (AP) — Mary Herter, 84, the widow of former Secretary of State Christian Herter, died here yesterday after a stroke. Her husband, who died in 1966, served as U.S. secretary of state from 1959 to 1961 after terms as a congressman and as governor of Massachusetts.

U.S. Retreat in Letelier Case in Chile Seen As Bolstering Pinochet's Regime

By Charles A. Krause

SANTIAGO, Jan. 4 (WP) — Chile's involvement in the 1976 murder in Washington of Orlando Letelier, considered a potentially debilitating crisis here barely a year ago, appears instead to have become a personal triumph for President Augusto Pinochet and to have bolstered, rather than weakened, his military regime.

Opposition leaders and Latin American diplomats here believe that this is due in large measure to the Carter administration's refusal to follow through on harsh reprisals threatened against the Pinochet government if it did not extradite three Chilean intelligence officials charged with the crime.

U.S. diplomats here now say that the administration was never prepared to carry out the threats. "All right, we bluffed," a high-ranking U.S. official here said last week. "They called our bluff, and we lost."

It was all part of a game, the diplomat said, to scare Chile's Supreme Court into granting the extraditions or at least a trial of the three in Chile. The United States believes that the court was influenced by Chile's military government, but the government maintains that the court acted independently.

In August, 1978, nearly two years after Letelier and a U.S. associate, Ronni Moffitt, were killed when the car they were in exploded in central Washington, a U.S. federal grand jury charged DINA, Chile's secret police, with masterminding the crime and issued indictments for three chief DINA officials.

Thwart to Movement

The apparent motive was to thwart the effort of the Chilean exile movement to turn international public opinion against the Pinochet regime. Letelier, who had served as foreign minister in the Marxist government of President Salvador Allende that was overthrown by the rightist military in 1973, was a prominent exile figure.

Today, the three DINA officers charged with ordering or helping to expedite Letelier's death, including Gen. Juan Manuel Contreras, a former DINA director and close Pinochet associate, live freely in Santiago certain that they will not be tried for the murder. In October, the Supreme Court ruled that the U.S.-supplied evidence against them was insufficient for extradition or local prosecution.

Before that decision, the United States hinted that any ruling that it considered unfavorable might result in the withdrawal of its ambassador here, George Landau, or the discouragement or restriction of private U.S. bank loans to Chile — steps that would have been severe blows to Chile's economy.

Instead, Washington announced in November that it would reduce its diplomatic presence here by 10 or 15 percent, end U.S. government-guaranteed loans, decrease the U.S. military presence here and end disbursement of previously approved military assistance programs.

Observers here agree that those measures amounted to little more than a wrist slap. Moreover, in most instances they either have not been carried out or served only to formalize existing policy. Not one embassy official has left and those under consideration for recall include mapmakers from the U.S. Geological Survey and officials of the Agency for International Development, who no longer have a program in Chile anyway.

The net effect of the U.S. measures has been to strengthen a perception throughout Latin America, according to several ambassadors here, that the Carter administration will not act when it sees its own general foreign policy interests at stake.

The effect within Chile, according to interviews with informed observers, has been to strengthen Gen. Pinochet, who now looks as if he stood up to the United States, dared the administration to punish him and then watched it beat a hasty retreat when the court's decision was completely unfavorable.

Confidence Rises

Since then, diplomatic and political observers said, Gen. Pinochet's confidence has risen. He shuffled his Cabinet last month, replacing several civilians, including Education Minister Gonzalo Vial, who had favored a gradual return to a civilian government.

For Chilean leftists, Washington's response in the Letelier affair *has confirmed their view that the* Carter administration is unwilling to risk Gen. Pinochet's fall, no matter how much it has criticized the regime's national security policies and its unwillingness to return the country to civilian rule.

For Chile's rightists, who have traditionally looked to the United States for support, the deterioration in relations with the United States is not pleasing. But at the same time, they are openly contemptuous of a U.S. government they believe is weak and cannot decide where its real interests lie.

Gen. Pinochet seems determined to remain in power at least six more years and perhaps longer. The positive outcome for him of the Letelier affair, a political leader said, "has been to stimulate a feeling in the dictatorship that its power is unlimited."

Goldwater Plans Fifth-Term Bid

PHOENIX, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., announced today that he would seek a fifth term, citing his experience in military and foreign policy at a time "they can be helpful to the country."

Sen. Goldwater, 71, made the announcement at a news conference at his home here and said that "the situation around the world, particularly in the Middle East" helped him make the decision.

He noted his standing as ranking member of the Senate Intelligence Committee and third-ranking member of the Senate Armed Forces Committee. "I don't feel I can quit now when my experience in these areas can be so helpful to the country," the senator said.

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Islam Movement Reverses Generation Gap As the Young Lead Return to Old Values

By Flora Lewis

CAIRO (NYT) — At Cairo University recently, a group of students decided to organize a concert and reserved the auditorium. It was to be a decorous event, classical and Islamic music. But a Moslem fundamentalist group heard about it and moved into the auditorium beforehand to hold a boisterous meeting.

They rejected the idea of a concert as alien, irreligious. The rector was confronted with a dilemma. There was no way to move the protesters out without calling the police, which would have provoked serious trouble; yet to accept the situation was as clearly a violation of the rights of the spectators. Activism prevailed, and the concert was canceled.

In recent student elections throughout Egyptian universities, fundamentalists have swept to overwhelming victory. Similar moves have been taking place virtually everywhere in the Arab world. Youths, especially students, are the prime movers in the religious movement that is coursing through Islam.

They are a minority in most places. In Tunisia, the only Arab country that has reached a literacy rate of 90 percent among those under 40 through a major education program requiring more than one-third of the national budget, it is estimated that the fundamentalists have won the sympathy of about one-third of the university students. Another one-third tends to be oriented toward the left, and the others are indifferent.

But the fundamentalists are the growing, effective, assertive group. It is in a way the same kind of youth movement that swept the Western world in the 1960s with a climax of violence in 1968. Students do not reject a comparison between the Islamic trend of a return to the veil for women, beards for men and the mosque for both, and the Western hippie trend of a decade ago that featured long hair, bare feet and rebellion against conventional adult society. There is a conscious form of rebellion and search for change here.

But on the face of it, the change is a regression to the past, a reversion to more constraint, not less, a demand for stricter rules and more discipline, not less authority. Even those students who are willing to try find it difficult to explain, just as rebellious U.S. students in the 1960s tended to be confounded and irritated when pressed to say what they wanted — what they were for as well as what they were against.

The negative side offers easier arguments. Themes are repeated constantly: They say that they are against Western imperialism, against toadying and copying the West, against the local powers that be, against the decadence and degradation that they perceive in their societies, against rampant materialism.

Even those who do not go along show sensitivity to the complaints, a comprehension that some sort of protest is in order even if they do not choose a religious mode of expression.

A 28-year-old Tunisian woman said, "We are seeking our identity, our authenticity."

Her companion elaborated: "Just because the French colonialists are gone does not mean we are not still suffering from the consequences. Look how people cater and bow to Europeans, too polite. It is not just because we are naturally polite and hospitable, it is still the old sense of inferiority. Too polite is bad."

He complained about the tendency to imitate Western fashions, especially the old vogue of miniskirts: "You should have seen the way men stared at girls on the street; they almost raped them publicly. It was indecent."

This generation of Arab youth is not only caught in the social, cultural and ethical gap of two kinds of society but they must carry the responsibility for working out the shift from old ways of poverty and lethargy to new forms of production that will meet their own and their countries' urgent needs. And they know it.

Terrible Tasks

Their revolt is not just against the weight of affluence and the erosion of ideals, it is against the terrible tasks laid on them by elders who have not demonstrated any special competence or wisdom.

A crackdown has begun on the fundamentalists in Tunisia although it is not clear how far the authorities will press it. Similar moves are taking place in Egypt and a number of other countries.

"They let loose the sorcerer's apprentice," said an Egyptian professor. Another young Tunisian, tugged vaguely toward sympathy with fundamentalists and at the same time toward revulsion against their destructive ardor, pointed out that they had an almost unbeatable advantage over other forms of opposition.

"You can ban student meetings and check the papers of everybody who goes in and out of the university," he said, "but you cannot stop people going to the mosque on Friday and getting together when they come out. There are too many, they can be anywhere. And how could the government come out against prayer?"

Even children have been caught up in the movement, often because of young schoolteachers recently involved in the universities. Parents in their 40s, comfortably Westernized and liberal-minded, reported that their children have sulked and scolded them lately for having wine in the house or bringing ham and pork sausages *home from a trip to Europe.* "It is a *sin,*" the children said, "I will not touch it any more."

In Reverse

The generation gap seems to be operating in reverse. The way to reprove parents manifestly not old-fashioned is no longer to try to outdo them in modernity but to turn back to older ways that they have discarded. There was something of that in U.S. ethnic revivals in the 1960s *when young people insisted on their grandparents'* traditions from the "old country" which their parents had considered shamefully handicapping in the effort at assimilation.

Students, whether attracted to the fundamentalists or not, speak of searching for their roots in the Arab countries.

But there is a particular irony of this movement in Islam because, far from advocating some bigger melting pot of modernism, the leaders had urged new ways in the name of traditional religion.

Tunisia's Habib Bourguiba, who has gone the furthest toward secularization, equality for women, suppression of work-inhibiting ritual, told his countrymen that they ought to abandon the debilitating monthlong fasting of Ramadan. He said that it was incumbent on them, in view of the Koran's dispensation of observance during *jihad* or holy war. *Jihad,* he explained, meant fighting the things that weakened Islam, and he was leading Tunisia in a *jihad* against underdevelopment. In the last few years, however, he has tapered off his campaign against fasting and the government has launched an energetic program of building mosques in the countryside. He is a tough but not insensitive ruler.

Still, the political structure of Arab states, a little crust of power floating more or less untethered atop a sea of politically uninvolved, expressionless masses, has limited drastically the possibility of change by consent. The leaders use Islamic appeals to bring the populace along but they have established no channels through which the people can respond in dialogue.

Consultation and consensus are Islamic principles of rule clearly laid down in the Koran. But the traditional interpretation was in ways only suitable for small homogeneous societies, essentially tribal or village groups. No Arab country has devised a way to include its population in the basic decisions of government and society.

This means that there is also no real way of co-opting the oppositional urges of students, as Western societies did in many ways from fashions to music to curricula to political participation after the 1960s. There is no custom of living with pluralism, diversity, open criticism. It is generally put down until it explodes.

The problem of youth has been aggravated enormously not only by the foreshortening of *time in which to adapt to social change* but also by demography. The major Arab countries have experienced population explosions so great that half or more of their people are under 20. In Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, adults are the minority.

Harsh Comments

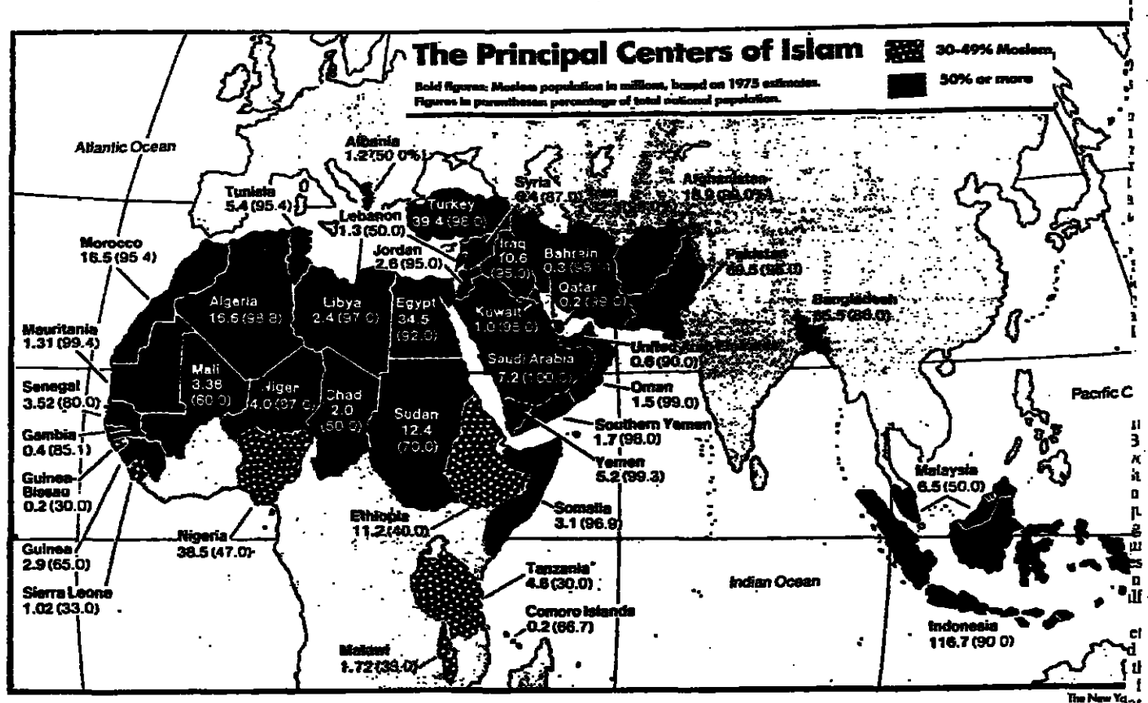
The British oriental scholar Elie Kedourie has commented harshly on the significance of youth's new role in the East.

"The young," he wrote, "are those who possess the techniques of Europe which Middle Eastern society, so they insist, must adopt or perish. Therefore, they know better than their fathers, and they have the key to political salvation. The passion and presumption of youth, their rooted belief in their ancestors' ignorance and folly, their inexperience and clumsiness in the exercise of power combine to deprive them *of that decorum. . .that impressed foreign ob-*servers in the Moslem ruling classes of pha turies and that served to put a check on expression of greed and cruelty.

"Heaven knows that sedition, treas civil war are common enough in Middlein history but only in the present age is red glorified as a necessary part of the poli cess, violence proclaimed beneficent son holy."

That was written several years ago, b fundamentalist movement developed momentum, but the turn to the past fo tion does not conflict with the observ cause it is to the distant, long-gone pa is accompanied by the rejection of been developing as impure, intolera tions on an idealized vision of origi cence and sagacity.

Despite the white beards on the im mostly youth that is shaking the world



This map shows nations, mostly in Mideast, with large Moslem populations. Other major countries with large Moslem popula-tions are India with 60.5 million, which accounts for 10 p of its population, and Soviet Union with 23 million or 9 pe

Candidate Kennedy May Find His $20 Million an Embarrassment of Rich

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, who has never fully disclosed his net worth, owns or benefits from a personal fortune valued at more than $20 million, according to a review of the Massachusetts Democrat's finances. That makes him the wealthiest candidate in the presidential race.

The Kennedy family, which is worth about $400 million, controls one of the country's largest private fortunes. It has extensive oil interests, wields considerable influence on Wall Street and owns the Merchandise Mart, a large wholesale warehouse business in Chicago.

But in 1980, the fortune that helped propel a hard-driving Boston family into a political dynasty may prove more a burden than a benefit to Kennedy. A study of his finances by The New York Times found that his and the family's money is, in general, conservatively managed and invested. The review, however, did disclose several issues that could become political liabilities.

Kennedy's fortune is substantially greater than suggested by the partial financial disclosure statements that he thus far has made public as a senator or a presidential candidate. The tax returns and disclosure forms he has filed, which do not require a comprehensive accounting, place his personal worth as of 1978 at a maximum of $7.4 million.

His accountants said that figure reflects the holdings he owns and controls; it does not include the value of family trusts from which he benefits. Stephen Smith, Kennedy's campaign manager, brother-in-law and manager of the family fortune, said the senator had not decided whether he would release a complete financial statement.

Other candidates, including President Carter, have disclosed all their holdings, and Carter aides have criticized Kennedy for not doing so. Senate rules and federal ethics laws, however, do not require the disclosure of assets held in such family trusts. Carter and other candidates *do not have similar trusts.*

A Kennedy family business, the Mokeen Oil Co., was charged by the Department of Energy in 1978 with violating federal price controls on oil and natural gas sales in Texas. The alleged overcharges were relatively small, totaling $72,000, and department officials spoke of the violations as being technical and unmalicious, but the case could prove embarrassing to Kennedy. As a senator he has strongly opposed the decontrol of oil and gas prices.

The case was closed in January, 1979, when Mokeen signed a consent order with the department, neither admitting nor denying guilt, but agreeing to reimburse purchasers for the alleged overcharges.

Kennedy and his family have benefited over the years from the oil depletion allowance, deductions for the intangible costs of drilling for *oil and gas and other tax shelters. As a senator,* he has criticized such benefits. He has also criticized the oil industry — while owning numerous oil leases and royalty properties, on which mineral rights are leased to drillers and developers.

Changes

A decade or two ago, such issues as Kennedy's gains from tax shelters and his ownership of leases would have been overshadowed by the *benefits of his being a multimillionaire* presidential candidate, but changes in campaign financing laws have eroded or removed a number of the advantages.

The main political strength of the Kennedy family fortune — money — has been weakened by federal election financing laws, which limit to $50,000 the total amount a candidate and his family can contribute to a campaign if the candidate accepts matching federal funds. Kennedy has said he would accept federal financing.

Other potential benefits of his wealth — business connections and support, manpower and collateral for bank loans — are limited both by the nature of the fortune and laws that restrict corporate donations and prohibit bank loans to political campaigns.

Even the intangible benefits of being wealthy are uncertain. To some supporters, the family fortune is an integral part of the Kennedy mystique; the money and the secrecy surrounding it lend an aura of power and influence to family members. To critics, the money inspires suspicion and distrust.

Kennedy campaign aides have been surprised and irritated by the attention devoted to Kennedy's finances. Smith said he had "pages of questions" from newspapers about Kennedy's money. "It could take us weeks to answer them all," he said.

Interest in the Kennedy family money, of course, is not new. Twenty years ago, when John Kennedy ran for president, his wealth spawned suggestions that the family had spent millions of dollars to pave his way to the White House. The suggestions were denied and never documented, but they persisted.

Kennedy's wealth, like that of his assassinated brothers, John and Robert, was inherited, and is part of the vast fortune made by their father. In a career that spanned five decades and included trading in stocks, movies, liquor, real estate, banking and oil, Joseph Kennedy accumulated a fortune estimated at $400 million to $500 million.

Secrecy has always been a hallmark of the fortune. Even the title on the door of the family business headquarters in New York, Joseph P.


Keystone

Sen. Edward Kennedy

Kennedy Enterprises, is illusory: No company by that name exists. The actual name of the business that oversees the fortune is Park Agency Inc. It is run by Smith.

A review of public records in seven states and an examination of the senator's financial disclosure statements, along with interviews with Park Agency personnel and others acquainted with the Kennedy enterprises, provide a glimpse inside the fortune.

Its foundation is a series of trusts established by Joseph Kennedy and his wife Rose in 1926, 1936, 1949 and 1959. They were apparently created both to avoid inheritance taxes and to keep the capital secure for future Kennedys.

In 1936, for example, Joseph Kennedy established eight trusts, one for each of his children. He provided these trusts, and the others, with a total endowment of more than $100 million, according to family friends.

The main portion of Kennedy's personal fortune comes from the 1926 and 1936 trusts. He shares a beneficial interest in the first with his surviving siblings. The 1936 trust was created exclusively for his benefit.

Kennedy receives annual income from both. His 1978 federal income tax return reported earnings of $85,000 from the 1926 trust and $419,000 from the 1936 trust. He does not, however, own or control the assets in these trusts. On his death, the trusts apparently will dissolve and the assets will go to his children.

The trusts' exact worth is unknown, but *sources close to the family estimate that,* in aggregate, they have a value of $12 million to $15 million.

Other inherited assets, which Kennedy owns outright, are held in a blind trust established in 1978 to conform with government ethics laws. According to records filed with the Senate, this trust holds net-worth assets of more than $4.9 million.

Tight Circle

The men who serve as trustees of the trusts come from the tightest circle of family and friends. They include Smith; Sargent Shriver, another brother-in-law; and Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank and President Kennedy's secretary of defense.

With the long-term financial security of the family assured by the trusts, Joseph Kennedy invested his remaining millions in riskier — and more profitable — holdings. In the 1950s, he plunged into Manhattan real estate and, by some accounts, walked away with a $100 million profit in less than a decade. Eventually, most of these profits and holdings were placed in trusts. Today, the family's trusts account for the bulk of the its fortune. Assets are held in three primary areas: Real estate, oil and securities.

Real estate is the center of the Kennedy empire, including the senator's share of it. The key holding is the Merchandise Mart, the 4.2-million-square-foot wholesale center owned and managed by the Kennedys.

Joseph Kennedy bought the Chicago building in 1946 for $13.5 million, putting up, according to Cook County records, $1 million in cash. The building is now worth from $150 million to $200 million, according to Chicago real estate dealers.

Mart ownership was divided into 12 unequal shares, distributed throughout the trusts created in 1926 and 1936. The proportions were shuffled around in the ensuing years after family deaths and other changes. Ultimately, Edward Kennedy ended up with about a 13 percent interest in the establishment, according to the Park Agency. He also holds an equivalent share of an outstanding $31-million mortgage loan on the mart.

If the value of the building is placed at $150 million, which is considered conservative, Kennedy's total interest is worth about $15.6 million after the value of the mortgage loan is subtracted.

The mart houses the wholesale showrooms of about 1,000 clothing, furniture and floor-covering manufacturers. Its annual pre-tax profits are estimated at about $7 million, according to sources familiar with the operation. Kennedy reported mart income of $135,000 on his 1978 federal tax return, but additional income from the business *was reflected in the $490,000 in trust* income he made from the 1926 and 1936 trusts.

Other real estate owned by Kennedy, but not all held in his trusts, includes an interest in 2,740 acres of undeveloped land in the Florida Panhandle, personal residences in Boston, in Hyannis Port, Mass., and in McLean, Va., and an interest in his mother's home in Palm Beach, Fla.

Oil interests account for the second substantial chunk of Kennedy's wealth. Beginning in *the late 1950s,* his father invested in oil royalty properties and oil leases in Texas and neighboring states. He established two companies to handle the business: Mokeen Oil, headquartered in Corpus Christi, and the Kenoil Co., incorporated in Delaware.

The companies still exist, and Kennedy owns interests in both. According to several independent Texas oilmen, the firms are small operations, primarily exploration and development companies. Mokeen, which chiefly holds oil and gas leases, drills and produces oil. Kenoil makes its money from oil royalties, the payments it receives from drillers and developers to whom it leases mineral rights.

In 1978, Mokeen had permits to operate 19 natural gas wells. Eight of them were active, producing a total of 540,922 cubic feet of gas. The company operated 15 oil wells, of which seven were active, producing 11,628 barrels of crude.

The scope of Kenoil's operations is less clear. Raymond Kravis, a Tulsa, Okla., petroleum engineer who advised Joseph Kennedy on oil investments and acted as a partner on some ventures, said that Kenoil owned the mineral rights to dozens of pieces of property in the Texas-Oklahoma area. Kenoil, he said, leases the rights to developers, typically retaining a one-eighth royalty interest on any oil production.

Potential Profit

Kennedy reported an interest in 103 royalty properties in four states when he disclosed the assets he placed in blind trust in 1978. He declared their worth a maximum of $392,000. Sources familiar with Kenoil said many of the properties were Kenoil ventures. Kennedy also reported an interest in 39 oil leases in Texas, New Mexico, Kansas and Louisiana, with a maximum value of $489,000.

The profitability of the Kennedy oil operations is unclear from public records, and Mokeen and Kenoil officials decline comment. However, several Texas oilmen generally familiar with the businesses said they currently are not major money-makers — but could be profitable because of rising prices f natural gas.

Despite his Senate criticism of suc Kennedy has benefited from write-of turns he has made public show he ha ally used the depletion allowance and drilling cost deductions on modest income from oil interests.

The family oil interests were jolt when Mokeen became the target of ment of Energy audit prompted by about alleged overcharging. The a that Mokeen had improperly claimed tion from price ceilings on oil and nat

According to a proposed remedial pared by the department, Mokeen s gas under a so-called stripper price The exemption covers sales from an that produces an average of less than a day. The order alleged that Moke under the exemption from properties duced more than the limit. After seve of discussion, Mokeen signed a co and agreed to repay purchasers for ov

In addition to real estate and oi and his family have a large stake i and bond markets, according to sources. Exactly how big is uncertai investment is believed to exceed $100

The family portfolio includes New bonds and an assortment of blue-c Records filed by Kennedy show that dividends in 1978 from the Americ Co., American Telephone and Telegr the Dow Chemical Co., General Food tional Business Machines Corp., Stan California, Texaco and other majo tions.

These holdings, plus a handful of counts and transactions in high-y notes, gave Kennedy a total income o in 1978, according to his federal inco turn.

He paid taxes totaling $315,508, o percent of his reported income, a figu ficials at the Internal Revenue Ser reasonable. Private accountants who the returns said that Kennedy had advantage of many tax loopholes av him.

His income and overall holdings flect the final element in the Kenne — foundations. The family operates Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation net worth of $20 million in 1978; it m totaling $1.3 million. The Park Fo supported by donations from the Kennedy Foundation, made modest more than 130 institutions. Expen 1978 totaled $114,000.

Beyond Buck Rogers: A New Generation of Weaponry That Leaves No Place to Hid

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON — Even Buck Rogers would be amazed. If the weapons planners are right, the next decade will usher in a period of such innovation in weaponry as to transform warfare as we know it, on land, at sea, and in the air and space.

On the battlefield, planners foresee sensors that can pierce the shroud of night, clouds and camouflage to locate stationary and moving targets, satellites that can pinpoint any target on Earth within 10 feet, communications systems that can flash a total picture of friend and foe to an F-15 pilot's cockpit display with updates every split-second, and precision guided munitions offering one-shot kills.

Some of the technologies are in hand, others in view. As soon as next year or 1982, for example, the United States will arm its front-line troops with the Copperhead artillery shell, which in flight will suddenly sprout wings and home in on a moving tank illuminated by a beam of laser light. Later in the decade a forward observer will no longer be required to expose himself to enemy fire while keeping the laser beam focused on the tank; the small artillery shell will contain its own microwave or infrared sensor, a memory bank to compare what it sees with known types of enemy targets and a micro-computer to perform the calculations necessary to assure a direct hit.

The submarine, which today enjoys the opaque medium of the sea in which to hide, will lose much of its cover as arrays of sophisticated ocean-bottom acoustic sensors pick up its characteristic noises 100 or more miles away and flash its location and heading to a computerized command center that can immediately assign the nearest anti-submarine unit to destroy it.

And, although this is a topic of hot debate among specialists, some predict constellations of satellites armed with high-energy lasers or charged particle beams that could destroy an intercontinental ballistic missile moments after it lifted off from its underground silo or a submarine. Despite the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union are devoting considerable research to these potential strategic-weapons systems, most U.S. planners see them coming along no sooner than the 1990s, though some think the high-energy laser might be applied to weaponry sooner.

Robert Fossum, director of the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency, says that such developments are being made possible by the advent of such things as micro-computer chips, no bigger than a fingernail, containing a million active elements. And this is a field of technology, he says, where the Russians are lagging and are expected to fall further behind.

William Perry, undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, says that the problem of shoring up NATO's defense requires that the alliance develop a convincing capability to defeat the Russians should they launch a two-week blitzkrieg, which their military doctrine is believed to call for in the event of war.

The United States, he notes, has relatively modest ground capability in Europe and would not be able to move enough divisions forward fast enough to make all that much difference. However, if it could rush over air power sufficient to take control of the skies over the battlefield and effectively destroy tanks, artillery and other key enemy weapons as they moved forward.

Defense planners believe that four new systems make that goal achievable:

- A worldwide system of navigation satellites — Navstar — enabling any U.S. plane, ship, missile or command center to determine its own location within 10 feet and thus to locate the enemy accurately in relation to itself.
- The Joint Tactical Information Distribution System, which transforms information from all manner of sensors into jam-proof, coded, digital signals that can be transmitted in microseconds to commanders, pilots, artillery fire direction centers and anyone else requiring an instant-by-instant TV screen display showing such things as where enemy tanks and planes are, where friendly forces are, the amount of fuel and tactical missiles available.
- A variety of sophisticated new tactical and strategic sensors to feed up-to-date intelligence into this data stream. In World War II, photo reconnaissance provided a forward air base pictures of where the enemy had been 24 hours earlier; now air, land and sea units will have that information within an instant of its acquisition.
- Precision guided munitions, such as the Copperhead artillery shell, which should permit quick kills with high-quality tactical intelligence.

Gerald Dinneen, assistant defense secretary for communications, command, control and intelligence, says that the flood of information could inundate the battlefield commander if it were not for the high-speed computers that he will have available to assist him in making command judgments.

Comments another ranking Pentagon planner: "In the 1980s there will no longer be any place to hide, in the oceans or on the battlefield."

In the field of strategic weapons, tens of billions of dollars will be funneled over the next decade into building the 10-warhead MX mobile missile, the long-range, subm based Trident missile and the air-lau Cruise missile. But potentially revoluti changes will depend on what emerges research into directed-energy weapons, high-energy laser, which kills with the b a highly focused beam of light photon rently accounts for $200 million in th defense budget; the charged particle which uses streams of charged electron tons or neutrons to create what amoun man-made lightning bolt, is being fun only $15 million.

Pentagon officials are skeptical that t ed-energy weapons will become importa time soon. But the funding is both a refl of some pressure from within the servic a hedge against the possibility that the sians, who are known to be actively pu the technology, might make an unsuc breakthrough.

William Beecher is the diplomatic corre-spondent of The Boston Globe.

هكذا من الاصل

Theater

ole's 'Hang Whitewash' Echoes Through British Panto Season

Geraldine Pluenneke

DON (IHT) — For genera- as of Londoners 85-year-old Goolden is the Mole — the

Christmas Eve, as on 25 hristmases including each 60, he hunched onstage as *for the opening of* "Toad of all" — a role he created a tury ago when A.A. Milne's emiered in London in De- 1930.

before the Old Vic The- udience, Goolden rasped, mes I hear a voice within 'Whitewash' and then an- voice says '*Hang* ash!' "

Mole, Goolden is part of a r-old tradition that's as Eng- reacle tart. From London to ol, Manchester to Newcas- ater boards groan with fair- addins, Peter Pans and an- morphic cats and rats in a of pantomimes and holiday nment.

Wide Appeal

season, which starts just be- ristmas and runs to Febru- squerades as children's the- disdained by some critics ored by audiences of all ages.

e than a dozen holiday pro- s are playing in London, from a new Sandy Wilson , "Aladdin," to "Toad" and ith anniversary of Barrie's Pan." Goolden, himself, will ying Mole in "Toad of Toad until Jan. 19.

ugh the traditional panto- is missing from London's End this year, 175 major "pantos" are in full swing across the British Isles.

In 1977 and 1978 Goolden played in both "Toad of Toad Hall" and Tom Stoppard's "Dirty Linen," shuttling between theaters, with four performances on Saturday. Exhausting? "No," Goolden says, "didn't turn a hair — but didn't have time to shop for groceries."

In his Chelsea home a gas fire hisses by a wall crowded with some of his 4,000 books, which he says he "nibbles incessantly." Goolden, his hair tenaciously grey instead of fragile white, head cocked mole-ishly to one side by arthritis, settles into a red leather chair.

Girls Play Boys

"I saw every pantomime on Drury Lane for 16 years," he recalls. "It's a most curious form of English entertainment, aesthetically indefensible, and quite incomprehensible to most foreigners. You know, where you have the principal boy who is a girl and the Dame who is a comedian."

"Toad of Toad Hall" is not a panto. As is "Peter Pan," this children's classic is a polished drama. Even so Goolden admits that he used to fabricate some of his own lines in the early days. "Milne got rather cross with me. 'I see you won't keep yourself in check this year,' " he said mimicking the voice of the author of "Winnie-the-Pooh."

Milne based "Toad" on the children's classic "The Wind in the Willows" by Kenneth Grahame, whose supervisor at his job with the Bank of England was Goolden's uncle. "Oh, they didn't like his writing stories at all. They thought it was beneath his dignity," Goolden clucks.



Keystone



John Timbers

Richard Goolden with and without Mole makeup.

In contrast, the sometimes ribald pantos that Sir Tyrone Guthrie once called "the theater of delight," one of exuberance and pleasure rather than intellect, are free-form creations. They incorporate everything from acrobats and topical political jokes to vaudeville routines and singalongs hung tenuously on a fairy tale.

Victorian Tradition

Both the modern classics and television-oriented pantos spring from the Victorian tradition of children's holiday theater. In 1847 the first of a dozen fairy tales were superimposed upon the pantomime tradition of the 1700s. This in turn had sprung from the commedia dell'arte which followed the exiled Charles II to England when he was restored to the throne in 1660.

The role of principal boy was given to a girl in the 1880s as an excuse to flash a bit of thigh at Victorian audiences. The Dame figure played by a male had been around for centuries.

The heyday of the panto ran from 1890 to 1939 in tandem with the golden age of the music hall, although some observers had predicted its demise as early as 1897. "Pantomime has played the longest death scene ever known," The Times of London has observed.

"Inflation has hit the old pantomimes, the music hall is moribund. TV did that."

Even so, old music hall hands like Liverpudlian Arthur Askey still brighten pantos. In Richmond Theater's current production of "Dick Whittington," the 79-year-old Askey manages a jaunty saunter despite a broken bone in his foot. In London's outskirts the old favorites still pack them in: at Wimbledon, Windsor and Bormley with "Aladdin," at Croydon with "Jack and the Beanstalk," at Watford with "Babes in the Woods."

As production costs increase, producers try to defray expenses by leasing sets and costumes to regional pantos. Cost of Richmond's new "Dick Whittington" is $281,000. Even so it is only half the cost of West End's 1978 production of "Cinderella" in the Palladium.

In the early days of "Toad," Goolden almost fit Milne's description of Mole: "Someone young and slender (perhaps) played by some boyish young actress." But at the time Goolden was playing 90-year-olds in Chekhov and Shaw. He remembers Shaw as "a nuisance — always wanted to read all the parts himself."

Goolden radiates memories. There were on-stage polkas with Tallulah Bankhead; pubbing with Margaret Rutherford ("no sense of humor"), enough credits to earn two pages in "Who's Who in the Theater," and a skill in comic timing that one critic calls "perfection."

His memories even include an encounter with a hostile protagonist of "Toad." Several summers ago he was strolling down a French country lane when a tiny weasel darted across the road and jumped onto his boot. "It attacked me — actually tried to bite me. It knew," he mused.



Rodney Wright-Watson

James Jacques Tissot's "Abandoned" is among Victorian paintings on show in London.

Around the Galleries

Victorian Paintings in London Show

London

Victorian Paintings, Roy Miles, 6 Duke St., St. James's, London SW1.

Among major recent acquisitions in this gallery's speciality are a pair of narrative paintings, "Waiting for the Verdict" and "The Acquittal," by Abraham Solomon (1823-1862); "Sedge Cutting in Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire, Early Morning," a dramatic study of rural labor by Robert Macbeth (1848-1910); and "Abandoned" by James Jacques Tissot (1836-1902), a painting related to the etchings Tissot made to illustrate the Goncourt brothers' novel, "Renee Mauperin."

* * *

Graham Sutherland, Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle St., London W1, to Jan. 18.

In 1978 Graham Sutherland made a suite of drawings to illustrate Guillaume Apollinaire's poem-cycle "Le Bestiaire, ou Courtege d'Orphee." Inspired by these he has since made a further suite of colored aquatints, now published in a limited edition of 112 sets. These fine drawings and graphics, to my view some of his best work, are now to be seen in London, and are not to be missed by those who care for poetry or the visual arts.

* * *

Collectors' Items, Piccadilly Gallery, 16 Cork St., London W1, to Jan. 25.

Highlights in this gathering of about 100 small works include a Giacometti pencil drawing, a nice landscape watercolor by Charles Ginner, a gouache and two drawings by Pascin, a fine and typical pencil drawing by Magritte, and the complete set of original watercolors by Monika Beisner for her book about the stars and the Zodiac "The Heavenly Zoo."

* * *

Original Graphics from Ediciones Poligrafa, Barcelona, Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork St., London W1, to Jan. 31.

Inevitably, Spanish artists predominate in this selection of the work of 32 printmakers published by Ed. Poligrafa. Among fine images by the Spaniards are those of Miro, Guinovart, Castillo, and Ponc. Also included are works by such non-Spaniards as Masson, Henry Moore, Hans Hartung and Zao Wou-Ki.

* * *

Bird & Flower Prints, Japanese Gallery, 66D Kensington Church St., London W8, to Jan. 31.

Bird and flower paintings, symbolic of the natural seasons and of human moods, were established in Oriental painting as early as the Sung Dynasty (960-1279 A.D.). The Japanese woodblock printmakers had a ready-made and popular imagery in which to work; almost every Japanese print artist of note worked in this genre. In this delightful selection, there are especially lovely images from Eisen, Kuniyoshi, and Koson.

— MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Paris

Le Monde vu par les Yeux des Russes, Galerie Moscou-Petersbourg, 11 Rue de l'Echaude, Paris 6, to Jan. 30.

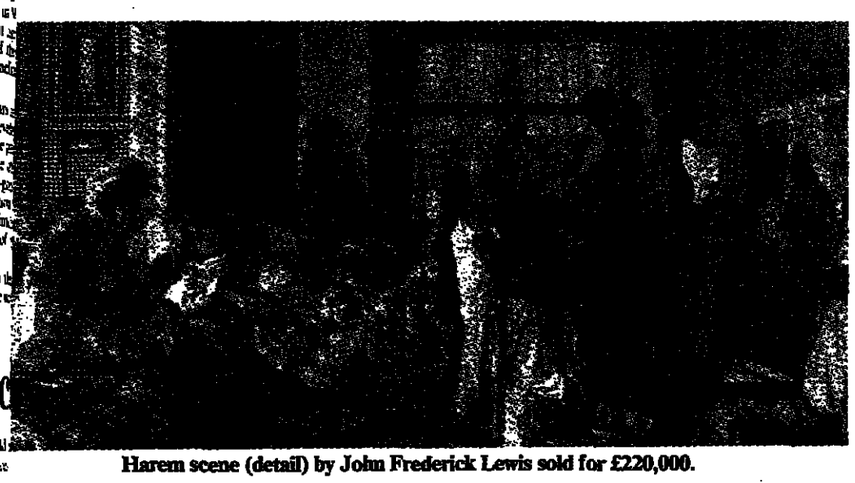
The Russian nonconformist painter is a person in a peculiar bind. In his own country he is harrassed and denied exhibition. But in exile (voluntary or not) he finds that the public views his work as dated, and by and large does not share his preoccupations. The content of his work strikes the public as neither very pertinent nor as daring as the nonconformist label might suggest. There are exceptions and several Soviet exiles have adjusted well or been well received because their particular outlook seem to be compatible with Western preoccupations. Work that seems tame to us no doubt carries shocking provocations, ones which we cannot even guess, when presented in the Soviet context. So it may be that this gallery serves a useful purpose because it offers a place where Soviet art in exile can pursue its own dialogue and find its own public. This is not to say that it cannot interest the general public, but its interest is heightened by its context. There are paintings by Oscar Rabin, a respected figure in non-conformist art and who appears to have been a force within it. His passport was withdrawn and his citizenship was revoked in 1978 during a journey to France. A look at his work hardly suffices to explain such an arbitrary administrative gesture. Ernst Neyzvestny, the sculptor, is represented by some drawings which attest a vigorous personality (viewed with a graphologist's eye) as might be expected from a man who once stood up to Khrushchev. Perhaps among the most easily understood by a Western eye are the drawings by Lev Kropivnitski, an artist with a violently satirical Expressionist manner. These and others, are presented in this gallery, which promises to present a number of artists who have enjoyed some exposure in the West along with occasional new arrivals.

* * *

Olivier O. Olivier, Galerie Jean Briance, 25 Rue Guenegaud, Paris 6, to Jan. 19.

Olivier's charcoal and pastel drawings of the past five years are consistently in the slightly old-fashioned idiom that is the hallmark of his work and which allows his bizarre touches to be disquieting. Here we have Abraham's sacrifice in which Isaac strikes out at his father with a dagger while Abraham's attention is diverted by the intervening angel. In other works a woman weaves a tapestry with her own hair, and men and women eat live snails that crawl off their plates and across the table. The approach is narrative and anecdotal, but the anecdote has received a freakish twist in a dream.

— MICHAEL GIBSON



Harem scene (detail) by John Frederick Lewis sold for £220,000.

The Art Market

The Resurgence of Realist Works

By Souren Melikian

ONDON, Jan.4 (IHT) — The yearly reviews published at the of each year by the main auc- houses are self-serving glamor- s intended to cheer the reader. tfully ignoring unpleasant facts as poor sales, they only record ning prices. With this qualifica- they are useful in highlighting ds.

athered in book form, the most nsive works, which would nev- ng side by side in an art exhibi- bring fundamental changes focus.

e most striking feature of the 's selection in paintings and vings is the massive resurgence ealism. With it, considerations non-artistic nature have come lay a major role in determining es.

e increasing appeal of Realism apparent even on the museum — last October $600,000 was at Sotheby Parke Bernet in York for a portrait of a French ant winnowing wheat, by Jean- cois Millet, now in the Nation- allery London. (All prices given e catalogs are knockdown pric- which do not include the addi- al 10-percent auction-house ge *paid by buyers.)*

is contrasts with one of the Pissarros sold in recent years. Impressionist work, which also s with peasant life — two young pausing among trees — was ked down at £130,000 last l at Sotheby's in London. Im- sionism is too suggestive and no er reigns supreme even though s recovered from the slump.

However, the swing towards Realism takes its most spectacular form in other areas. It resulted in the astonishing £50,000 paid at Christie's in London a week after the Pissarro sale, for an interior scene by Max Liebermann, painted in the same period but in a vastly different style. His painstaking manner was influenced by 17th century Dutch painting and the French Realist school as represented by the Le Nain brothers. All told, the German artist is hardly a master, nor even a very competent craftsman, but apparently in the new mood, artistic achievement is not the main consideration. One criterion seems to prevail: the documentary value on a lost lifestyle and environment. It could be called "ecology in art." Liebermann's painting is valuable for its careful observation of the costumes, room and its furnishings *as they appeared in a German* house 100 years ago.

This, rather than the ill-defined notion of kitsch, appears to be at the back of a series of surprising prices paid for conventional 19th-century paintings. It explains why obscure painters often did better than relative celebrities. Hardly anyone had ever heard of Jean Richard Goubie when his "Paris *Zoo" dated 1882, displaying a wide* range of costumes, soared to $90,000 at Christie's in New York on Oct. 13, 1978.

As a result of this shift in values, the gap has narrowed between Old Masters of the highest order and derivative works. Last May at Christie's a masterpiece by Gerard Dou remarkable for its handling of light and space could be bought for £110,000. It has some of the trappings that the "ecological" buyers go for, but its handling of the texture, the angle from which the viewer sees the objects, the chiaroscuro effect gives it all a dramatic intensity.

Any documentary value the objects may have is forgotten. In short it is Dutch painting at its highest and the highest in 1979 was worth only three times Goubie's "Paris Zoo."

There seems to be no limit to the *price level that conventional* painting capturing visions of a lost world will reach. A world record £220,000 was paid at Christie's last May for the view of a harem scene by John Frederick Lewis, the English Orientalist painter who lived in Cairo from 1841 to 1851. The painting is hardly a great piece, but it represents in great detail a setting and characters no longer seen.

A second factor equally remote from artistic achievement has played a major role this year — national provenance. Rather than nationalism with its political aspect, it could be called a search for roots. This has been noticeable for several years but in 1979 it reached phenomenal proportions.

Last July as Christie's sold the hitherto unknown collection of a *Swiss businessman who had bought* his last picture exactly half a century ago, the unthinkable happened: A masterly landscape of fruit trees in a field, painted around 1890 by Cezanne yet already heralding the Cubist stylization, was knocked down at £145,000. Within minutes, a landscape executed around 1905 by Ferdinand Hodler sold at twice that figure — £295,000.

Americans are not immune either from this thirst for local geniuses. Last April, a still life painted in Paris in 1885 by William Michael Harnett, a thoroughly academic artist, soared to $300,000 at Sotheby Parke Bernet. Without the signature it would probably sell for under $20,000 at Drouot in Paris for it would be hard to distinguish from other trompe-l'oeil still lifes by French artists of the period.

In the same sale, Sotheby Parke Bernet scored with a painting described as a reduced-scale "copy" after Emanuel Leutze's, "Washington crossing the Delaware," now in the Metropolitan Museum. It is said to been made by Eastman Johnson while working in Leutze's studio in Duesseldorf.

Stylistically it is as thoroughly Germanic as Harnett's still life painted in Paris is French. However it sold for $370,000 — a record for a 19th-century copy of a 19th-century work.

These changes in the market are far reaching. These trends are unlikely to be modified in the near future.

Christie's, Review of the Season 1979, edited by John Herbert, Studio Vista London.

Art at Auction, The Year at Sotheby Parke Bernet 1978-1979, edited by Diana de Froment.

Photography Scene

The U.S. in Depression

Paris

Images De L'Amerique En Crise, Farm Security Administration Photographes, Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris 4, to Jan 27.

The Farm Security Administration's photographic project, the largest ever undertaken, was aimed at amassing visual documents of the 1930s plight of American farmers and workers. This selection of its pictures succeeds both as a visual sociological document and as a creative work of art. The dozen photographers not only have captured the expressions of poverty and economic misery but also made a faithful psychological portrait of a large segment of rural society. Although it is the work of different photographers, the exhibition as a whole radiates a strong, united message. One part of the message is the external downfall, the other is a portrayal of a certain force and willingness to fight for betterment that reflects the basic vitality of the United States. The F.S.A. used the photographs for propaganda reasons but today they are a unique documentation of U.S. history. The project advanced not only the social aims of the administration but also those of photography by greatly developing its role as a documentary tool and by extending its aesthetic qualities.

* * *

La Mode (1900-1975), Galerie Zabriskie, 29, Rue Aubry-le-Boucher, Paris 4, to Jan. 26.

This exhibition, although most of the individual works are remarkable, fails to transmit the development of fashion in this century. It also fails to underline the importance of photography in the development of fashion and how photography has benefited from this development. The exhibition's chronology does not give the viewer an idea of what really happened even if one is well acquainted with the subject. Photographers such as Richard Avedon and Peter Knapp, who made a major impact on fashion photography, are missing. Above all, the absence of color pictures makes the whole exhibition look like a sleeveless coat. Nevertheless, *the photographs chosen do repre*sent certain high moments of fashion photography, notably the works of Delphi, Erwin Blumenfield and Egidio Scaioni.

* * *

Susan Eve Jehoda, Ufficio dell'Arte, 44 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to Jan 14.

The first European show of this American photographer reveals her very personal point of view. Jehoda takes pictures of half-used, half-forgotten rooms then works on the pictures by painting on them or by stitching, sticking or stacking different objects or materials. One senses a great plastic feeling of environment but also a desire to make a personal imprint on it.

* * *

Henri Cartier-Bresson, Galerie Delpire, 3 Rue Abbaye, Paris 6, to Jan. 31.

This exhibition, originally shown in New York last November, is a selection of his complete range of work and shows the artist somewhat removed from his familiar social subjects. We discover a man *who is also sensitive to nature* and its beauty and who succeeds in capturing moments of eternity that others usually just remember. His Northern France landscapes are almost mythical and they make a perfectly balanced contrast to the human subjects that dominate his work. The component that spans both is the mood, and in his pictures it is ever present.

* * *

Paul Maurer, Bale Masquee, Forum des Halles, Paris 1, to Feb. 9.

Paul Maurer succeeds in capturing the spirit of the Basel carnival. His pictures not only capture the outside atmosphere, but they also seem to penetrate beyond the masks and show the close relationship between the feelings of the mask wearer and the choice of the mask. It is expressed in the body movements and Maurer, by freezing them, makes the connection. The result is interesting and refreshing.

—C.G. CUPIC



Library of Congress

At Pompidou in Paris: Ben Shahn's Ozark family, 1935.

Fashion World

The Party That Wasn't

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 4 (IHT) — The king of Morocco canceled at the last minute a lavish fashion show that he had commissioned from aris as part of his New Year's Eve celebrations.

The show, ordered from hairdresser Alexandre (who lists the king nd royal family among his customers) involved 27 trunks of high- ashion dresses from Paris designers that he coifs: Dior, Givenchy, aint Laurent, Patout, Gres, Balmain and Valentino, plus Francesco malto and Gerard Feruch, the king's tailors.

The group included 10 hairdressers and 16 models and was going o be a 50-minute dancing spectacle, organized by Bernard Trux and lorbert Schmidt.

The courtyard of *the palace in Marrakesh had* been equipped ith two tents, one for the show, another for the supper. A huge evolving stage had been built. The fashion show was going to be ollowed by supper and then Moroccan folk songs and dances.

On Dec. 29, a day after the party had arrived, the king called verything off. The reason has not been announced. Some think it vas a last-minute decision by the king's ministers, who argued that uch a display of European luxury clothes on a Western holiday was ot appropriate in light of world events. Some believed it might ttract comparison with the lavish Persepolis festivities held in Iran y the shah a few years ago. Others said that a diplomatic incident ad forced the king to cancel.

The king, however, graciously kept his guests for the whole time hey were originally scheduled to be there.

The price of the operation (reportedly paid fully by the king) was ut by some of the organizers at between 400,000 and 600,000 rancs.

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Christie's next sales in Geneva will be held in April 1980. Please contact Dr. Geza von Habsburg (Russian Works of Art and Gold Boxes), Hans Nadelhoffer (Jewellery) and Richard Stern (Silver).

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
39¾	29½	ACF 2.24	6.5	6	56	34½	34	34½	+ ½
18⅜	14⅛	AMF 1.24	8.4	6	176	15	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
25	12½	AM Intl .28	1.6	113	485	17	15⅞	17	+1⅜
12¼	9½	APL 1	10.		45	27	10	9⅞	10 + ⅛
42	32¼	ARA 1.82	5.6	6	384	32¾	d32	32¾	+ ⅜
49½	22¾	ASA 2.40e	5.4		1425	44¾	42¼	44¾	+ ⅝
12¾	8⅛	ATO .56	5.5	4	81	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
28¼	17	AVX s .25	.9	15	89	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ½
43⅝	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.5	14	589	40	39½	40	+ ½
27¼	17½	AcmeC 1.20	4.4	6	77	27	26¼	27	+ ¾
4⅝	3¼	AdmDg .04	1.0	6	15	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
13½	10¾	AdaEx 1.32e	10.		28	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl .20e	4.4	45	26	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
38⅛	30⅞	AMD n		13	179	33⅞	32⅞	33¾	+1
36⅛	28⅝	AetnLf s1.80	5.5	5	1200	32½	31¾	32½	+ ¾
28¼	18⅛	Ahmans 1.20	5.6	4	72	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
3¼	2⅛	Aileen			60	3	2⅞	2⅞	
37¼	23¾	AirPrd .80	2.2	10	1023	36⅛	35½	35⅞	+ ⅜
28¼	17⅝	AirbFrt 1.20	4.7	10	33	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	11¼	Akzona .80	6.5	6	121	12⅛	12	12¼	+ ⅜
8¼	6½	AlaP dpf.87	12.		695	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
87½	67	AlaP pf 9	13.		z180	68½	67½	67½	+ ½
92	78	AlaP pf 9.44	13.		z1160	75⅞	72	75⅞	+3⅞
80	62¼	AlaP pf 8.28	13.		z100	64	62½	64	+1
42¼	15⅛	Alaskin .80	2.1	28	141	39	37	39	+1¾
36	27	Albany s 1	3.4	8	32	29⅛	27⅞	29⅛	+1⅛
8⅛	6⅞	Alberto .36	4.7	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
45	34¼	Albrtsn 1.20	3.1	7	83	39	38⅝	38⅞	+ ½
48¼	32⅝	AlcanA 2.40	5.0	5	1114	48	39⅝	47⅞	+ ⅜
37¼	22⅞	AlcoStd 1.40a	4.3	6	36	32½	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	Alexdr .40	6.3	6	108	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	20	AlgCp 1.08a	4.2	6	85	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
28⅜	22	AlgCp pf2.86	12.		1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
29¼	14¾	AlgLud 1.40	5.0	5	84	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅜
45⅝	30⅝	AlgLd pf 3	7.1		27	42¼	42	42	— ¼
22⅜	18⅝	AlgLd pf2.19	11.		22	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
18	14⅜	AlgPw 1.80	12.	7	216	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	13⅝	AllenGp s 1	6.7	6	44	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
57½	24	Allergan .60	1.1	19	39	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜	+ ¼
49½	28½	AlldCh 2	4.3		619	47⅛	46⅝	47	+ ½
13⅛	11⅛	AlldMnt .86	7.0	6	11	12¼	12¼	12¼	
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd .60	3.1	10	3	19½	19½	19½	
27½	20⅞	AlldStr 1.60	6.8	5	447	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
38⅞	29	AllisCh 2	5.9	5	250	33⅞	33½	33¾	+ ¼
21⅞	14⅞	AlphPr .72a	4.8	6	41	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
60½	46½	Alcoa 2.80	5.1	4	324	54⅞	54½	54¾	
29	14½	AmlSug 1	4.0	8	9	25	25	25	+ ⅛
49¼	35½	Amax s 2.40	5.2	8	392	46⅛	45¼	45⅞	— ⅛
63	45½	Amax pf 3	5.1		55	60	59	59	—1½
32¼	17¼	Amrce 1.32	5.7	5	51	23⅛	22½	23¼	+ ½
52	31⅝	Amrc pf2.60	6.8		1	38	38	38	+1½
49¾	25⅛	AHess 1.40b	3.0	5	1573	47⅛	46⅛	47	+1⅜
109⅝	56⅛	AHes pf3.50	3.5		8	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	+1⅛
14¾	9¼	AmAir .40	4.0	3	173	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅛	AmAir wt			86	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	16	AAir pf 2.18	13.		52	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
18¾	12	ABakr 1.20	7.3	8	30	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
68¼	47⅝	ABrnds 5.50	8.1	6	187	67⅝	66⅝	67⅝	+ ⅞
32¼	23	ABrd pf1.70	5.3		1	32	32	32	
33½	28¼	ABrd pf2.75	9.6		46	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	28⅜	ABrd pf2.67	7.9		12	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
47⅝	32⅝	ABdcst 1.60	4.3	6	551	37⅜	36¾	36⅞	— ½
16	13	ABldM .78	5.4	6	7	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
41⅛	33¾	AmCan 2.90	8.2	5	136	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
22¼	16⅞	ACan pf1.75	10.		2	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅜
7⅛	3	ACentry		27	19	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
36⅛	24⅝	ACyan 1.60	5.0	9	939	32½	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
18½	9½	AmDistl		70	191	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
27	17¼	ADT 1.16	5.9	8	101	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
23½	17½	AElPw 2.22	12.	8	815	18⅛	17⅞	18	
36⅜	27¾	AmExp 1.80	5.9	6	463	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜	+ ⅜
14⅛	8¾	AFamil .60b	5.9	4	90	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22½	17⅝	AGIBd 2e	11.		26	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	15¼	AGnCv 1.44	7.0		12	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
38⅝	25¼	AGnIns 1	2.8	6	665	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	— ¼
37¼	26½	AGIn pf .90	2.5		1	35½	35½	35½	—1
16½	10⅛	AHeritLf .48	3.7	8	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
24½	14¼	AmHoist 1.12	5.6	6	157	21¼	20	20	— ⅛
29½	24⅜	AHome 1.60	5.9	11	720	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
35¾	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.5	12	499	31⅝	31	31½	+ ¼
11½	8	AmInvt .40	4.4	6	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
33½	24⅝	AMI s .80	2.6	11	712	31½	29¾	31¼	+2
9¼	4⅛	AmMotrs .07e	.9	4	3820	8⅛	7	8	+1
48⅛	36	ANatR 3.20	6.9	11	241	46½	45½	46⅜	+1⅛
31½	19½	ASLFl n.80b	3.2	4	19	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
19⅛	11⅛	AShip .80	5.3	30	15	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
58¼	39½	AStand 3.60	6.9	6	47	52½	52	52¼	
10¼	6⅜	ASterll .32	3.6	9	245	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr .80	3.0	4	466	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
59⅝	48½	AmStr pf			199	50⅝	49¾	49⅞	—1¼
64¼	51⅛	ATT 5	9.6	7	1705	52¼	51⅞	52	+ ¼
67¾	53¼	ATT pf 4	7.4		5	54½	54⅜	54⅜	+ ¼
47⅝	38⅝	ATT pf 3.64	9.3		10	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
49½	40	ATT pf 3.74	9.3		6	40⅜	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
14⅞	11	AWatWk .92	7.3	4	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	10½	AWa 5pf1.25	11.		z10	11½	11½	11½	+1
21	15⅞	Ameron 1.20	6.7	5	4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
15¼	11¼	AmesD .40b	2.7	5	96	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	20¾	Ameteks 1	4.1	12	153	24⅝	22¾	24⅛	+1⅛
25¼	16⅝	Amfac 1.20	4.7	6	417	26	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅞
41	25½	AMPInc .76	2.0	12	1699	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	
24⅝	13½	Ampco .60a	2.5	11	39	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
20¾	14	Ampex .20	1.0	10	211	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
7⅛	3¼	AmrepCp		12	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Amstar 1.35	7.1	7	131	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
43	32¼	Amsted 2.20	5.8	6	39	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅜
25	14¾	Analog s		15	21	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ¼
18¼	14⅝	Anchor s1.20	7.6	5	189	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
25	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	5.2	6	34	21½	21⅜	21⅝	— ½
7⅝	5½	Angelica .34	5.1	6	153	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	9	Anixter .40	1.7	8	140	24	22	23¼	+1¾
39⅝	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.1	14	310	35¼	33⅝	35	+1
12½	6¼	ApldDig		9	195	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
28¼	16	ApldDig pf1	5.1		3	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
13¾	6⅝	ApplMg		18	194	12⅝	11½	12⅝	+1
27⅝	19	Arcata 1.28	5.4	6	38	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ⅞
35	28⅛	Arcat pf 2	6.6		1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
31¼	24½	Arcat pf2.16	8.2		5	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
31	13⅝	ArchrD .20b	.7	14	1943	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	5	ArctEn .10e	1.9	12	56	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
21⅜	16⅞	ArizPS 2	11.	6	188	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
109	96¼	AriPpf 10.70	11.		z70	101½	101	101½	+ ½
12¼	8	ArkBst .60	7.1	65	14	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
28¼	22⅛	ArkLGs s1.24	4.8	10	666	26	24	25¾	+1½
4	1⅝	ArlenRlty			229	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
10⅛	5¼	Armada		6	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
27½	19	Armco 1.50	6.0	5	410	25	24¼	25	+ ⅝
35	26	Arm pf 2.10	6.8		11	30⅞	30½	30⅞	
19	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	6.8	6	575	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	— ⅛
25¼	17¼	ArmRu 1.20	6.6	4	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
22⅝	18	ArmCorp 1b	5.1	5	13	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
31¼	9⅜	ArrowE .20r	.6	8	134	31	30	30⅞	+1⅛
16½	11	Arvin 1.12	9.0	5	131	12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅜
26¼	20	Arvin pf 2	9.5		18	21	20½	21	+ ½
40½	13⅝	Asarco 1a	2.5	5	4563	40¼	37½	40	+ ⅞
45½	32¾	AshlOil s 2.20	5.4	7	586	40½	39¾	40½	+ ½
41⅞	40½	AshlO pf wi4.50	11.		582	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¼
21½	15¼	AsdDG 1.50	7.1	7	1130	21	20¼	21	+1
22¼	17½	Athlone 1.20	6.7	4	28	18⅜	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
20⅛	16⅛	AtCyEl 1.84	11.	7	57	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ¼
83⅛	56	AtlRich 2.80	3.6	9	856	78⅜	77⅞	78½	+1
277	189½	AtlRcpf 3	1.1		5	267¼	264¼	265	—5½
99¼	66¼	AtlRcpf2.80	3.0		18	93⅝	93	93¼	+ ½
20⅛	10⅛	AtlasCp			113	18	17¼	17½	
41	28½	AutoDta .64	1.8	15	131	36⅛	35⅛	35¼	
29¼	18⅛	AvcoCp 1.20	4.3	3	1081	27⅞	25⅞	27¾	+2⅛
58	39½	Avco pf 3.20	5.8		4	55	51	55	+5
73	49½	Avco pf 4.20	6.1		31	69	66	69	+5
21½	14¼	Avery .60	3.4	7	35	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
26⅝	15½	Avnet .80	3.2	6	74	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅜
56	37¼	Avon 2.80	7.2	9	557	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
22½	10	Aydin		14	141	21	19½	21	+1¼
		— B—B—B —							
63¾	10¼	BAV Liq 52c			5	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
2⅜	1¼	BT Mtg			13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅛	6⅝	Boche .50a	4.8	7	70	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
58	31	Bakrint .60	1.1	17	187	54½	53⅞	54½	+ ¾
40½	20⅛	BaldwU 1.20	4.2	6	192	28⅞	28½	28½	— ¼
60	30⅛	BldU pf 2.06	4.9		14	43	42¼	42¼	—2⅛
28⅞	20¾	BallCp 1.40	6.1	5	83	23	22⅝	22⅞	
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf s.10	.3	23	1521	34⅝	33½	34	+ ⅝
26	21⅛	BaltGE 2.44	11.	6	178	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
29	18¼	BanCal .92	3.2	6	144	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ¼
19½	12¼	Bandag .60	3.2	10	92	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
29⅞	19⅝	BangPnt .80	3.2	4	45	25	24	25	+1¼
40¼	27⅞	BanP pf 2	6.1		1	33	33	33	— ¼
43¼	31⅝	BkNY 2.72	7.8	5	28	35	34⅝	34¾	+ ¼
16	12⅝	BkofVa 1.16	8.7	4	15	13½	13¼	13⅜	
30⅞	24	BnkAm 1.32	5.0	7	581	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅝
48⅛	33	BankTr 3.30	8.8	5	38	41⅛	40½	41⅛	+ ⅜
28	22¾	BkTr pf2.50	10.		14	24½	24½	24½	
14	7⅝	Banner .14	1.1	11	279	13⅝	12½	12½	—1¼
58⅝	24¼	Barber 1.60	3.6	10	25	44⅞	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅜
15⅝	11	BardCR .36	2.9	9	88	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
21⅞	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.5	5	20	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
20½	18⅝	BarnBk n 1	5.2	5	13	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
25	14⅞	BarryW s.52	2.1	13	150	24¾	23	24½	+1½
40	23½	Bauschs 1	2.6	12	429	38⅝	37¼	38¼	+ ⅜
49½	35⅝	BaxtTrv .50	1.1	14	646	45¼	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	3½	BayColF			58	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
27⅞	18¼	BayStG 2.20	8.8	7	19	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
13	9⅛	BaykCle .48	3.8	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
38	26	Bearing .92	3.0	9	166	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅞
24⅛	19¾	BeatFd 1.20	5.9	7	1416	20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
50¼	40⅝	Beat pf 3.38	8.1		7	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ⅛
32½	20	Beckm .32	1.1	17	196	29½	28⅞	29½	+1½
36½	27⅝	BecinD .92	2.8	11	595	34	33¼	33⅝	+ ¼
50¼	22	Beech 1	2.0	15	855	u50½	48½	50½	+2⅛
16	3½	Beker		9	177	15⅛	14½	15¼	+ ⅜
47¼	24⅝	BelcoP s 1	2.5	7	100	39⅝	39	39½	+1
30⅜	19⅞	Belden 1.60	5.6	5	47	28½	27¾	28½	+ ½
24⅛	14⅝	BellHow .96	4.4	14	133	22¼	21⅞	22	
13⅝	5⅜	BellInd .20b	1.7	7	164	12	11½	11⅝	+ ½
19⅞	15⅞	BelCd g s1.64			15	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
45	36⅝	Bendix 2.84	6.7	6	167	42⅞	41⅞	42⅛	+ ¾
32½	22⅛	BenfCp 2	7.6	6	177	26⅛	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅜
140¼	100	Benef pf5.50	4.6		z60	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	+1⅛
26½	20	Benef pf2.50	12.		z590	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅞	BenglB		22	5541	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ⅞
7¼	3	BerkeyP		13	168	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
29½	22	BestPd .24	1.1	7	282	22¾	d21¾	21¾	— ⅞
25⅛	19½	BethStl 1.40	7.5	3	1105	21⅞	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
44½	31⅝	BigThr .88	2.2	13	165	40½	40	40½	+ ½
33⅛	14⅛	Binney .92	3.8	11	27	24⅛	24	24	
29¼	16⅞	BisFSL s.80	3.1	7	18	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ¼
25¼	16¼	BlackDr .68	3.1	10	286	22	21½	22	+ ½
24½	18⅝	BlairJn s 1	5.1	6	37	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
25½	14⅛	BlissL 1.10	5.8	6	47	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
27¼	21¼	BlckHR 1.60	6.3	9	719	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅞
35¼	20⅛	BlueB 1.60	5.1	6	247	31⅝	31	31¼	
14¾	7¾	Bluebrd .28	1.9	7	20	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	BobbieBr		5	39	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
51¼	37¼	Boeing s1.40a	2.6	7	7999	u54⅞	51⅞	54⅝	+4½
40⅝	26⅜	BoiseC 1.50	4.5	5	351	33½	32⅛	33⅛	+1¼
27⅞	23⅞	Borden 1.82	7.5	6	54	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
37¼	26¾	BorgW 2.30	6.5	5	115	35½	35	35½	+ ½
8½	4⅝	Bormns .20e	4.0	9	27	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅞	BosEd 2.72	13.	6	x110	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
11⅞	9	BosE pr1.17	12.		13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	11	BosE pr1.46	13.		17	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	6¾	Braniff .20	2.4	10	663	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ¼
56⅞	23⅝	BraunC .80	1.4	17	57	56	54	56	
29⅞	24½	BrigSt 1.20a	4.8	6	33	25½	24⅞	25	— ½
38¼	31	BristM 1.44	4.0	11	628	36¼	36	36⅛	+ ¼
44	35½	BristM pf 2	5.0		3	40	40	40	
35¼	17½	BritPet 1.02e	3.4	6	48	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ¼
19½	12½	BrkwGl 1.08	7.6	11	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.22	9.9	7	42	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	BwnSh 1	4.0	6	11	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
19½	8⅜	Brown .30	1.6	5	27	18⅝	18	18½	
28⅞	22½	BwnGp 2	8.0	4	22	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	BwnFer .70	4.7	9	103	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Brnswk .80	6.3	6	1207	13	12⅝	12⅞	
30¼	24⅛	Brnsk pf2.40	9.3		4	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
26	17½	BrushW s 1	4.1	8	68	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
25	15½	BucyEr .88	4.6	6	111	19¼	18¾	19	
16⅛	9½	Bundy 1	9.6	6	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19⅝	15⅝	BunkrH 1.96	12.		8	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
29⅞	14⅛	BunkR .84	3.1	7	38	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
31	19⅛	BnkR pf1.50	5.7		2	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
18½	15	BurlInd 1.40	8.2	6	1200	17	16½	17	+ ½
65	35½	BurlNo 2.10	3.8	5	148	55½	54⅛	55½	+1⅛
7½	5⅛	BrlNo pf .55	9.2		3	6	6	6	
58⅛	37	BrlNo pf2.85	5.7		17	50½	50	50⅛	+ ⅜
33⅛	18⅛	Burndy 1	3.3	9	19	30	29⅞	29⅞	
7½	3	BrnsRL		17	1231	6¼	5½	6	+ ½
83	64⅜	Burrgh 2.20	2.9	11	661	76½	75⅞	75⅞	— ½
25¼	14	Butlrin s.80	3.2	8	42	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ¾
15	7⅛	Buttes		78	155	14	13½	14	+ ½
		— C—C—C —							
38⅛	27	CBI Ind s1a	2.5	14	300	u39½	38⅜	39½	+1
56¾	44⅝	CBS 2.80	5.3	8	338	52⅝	51	52⅝	+2
10¼	6	CCI		6	709	9⅛	8	9⅛	+1⅛
60⅛	31⅝	CIT 2.60	5.1	7	2051	51¼	50⅛	50⅝	
12⅞	7⅛	CLC		31	25	9	8⅝	8¾	
16¼	10⅝	CNA Fn		4	148	u16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ½
20½	15¼	CNA pf 1.10	5.4		37	u20⅝	20½	20½	+ ¼
11⅞	9¼	CNAI 1.14a	12.		28	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
63⅛	48⅛	CPC 3	5.1	8	377	59¼	57⅞	59¼	+ ⅜
28½	15¼	CTS .80	4.4	8	169	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
50	30½	CabotC 1.60	3.5	7	43	46¼	45	46¼	+1⅛
21⅛	9⅝	Cadence		7	15	18	17⅞	18	+1
36⅛	13¼	Caesars s		25	1283	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	13⅛	Callhn .50a	1.4	14	876	34⅞	31½	34½	+ ⅜
7¼	2⅝	CamerB		7	14	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
34	17	CmRL g s.60a	2.0		591	30⅞	29½	30½	— ⅜
35¾	27¼	ComSo 1.90	6.3	7	x62	30⅜	30	30½	— ⅜
27⅞	19⅞	CompT 1.08	4.3	9	12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
34½	19¾	CdPac g1.70a			325	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
29¼	18⅛	ConMil n1.16a	5.0	6	75	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅜
49⅞	36¾	CapCits .20	.4	11	246	47¼	46½	47	
24⅞	18¾	CapHold 1.08	5.6	7	73	19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	Caring a .10			82	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
29⅜	18¼	Carlisle s.90	3.7	6	17	24⅛	23½	24¼	+ ¾
8¼	6⅛	CaroFrg .44	6.3	4	23	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
22½	17¾	CarPw 2.08	11.	6	276	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ¼
28¼	22⅝	CarP pf2.67	12.		13	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
35⅞	24¾	CarTec 1.90	6.3	6	73	30	29	30	+1⅛
13	10⅜	CarrGn 1.11e	9.0		1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅝	CarsPlr 1.10	5.9	6	5	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	CartHw 1.10	6.5	6	13	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
34½	26⅝	CartHw pf 2	7.1		2	28	28	28	
8¾	6½	CartWal .40	5.6	8	28	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	6⅜	CascNG .92	7.7	6	17	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
19	13	CastlCk .80b	5.8	8	96	14	13⅞	13⅞	
62⅞	49⅛	CatrpT 2.10	3.9	7	677	53½	52⅞	53½	+ ⅜
17⅛	11⅛	CecoCp .75	6.1	4	19	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
48¾	39⅝	Celanse 3.20	6.8	5	225	46¾	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅜
48¼	39	Celan pf4.50	11.		3	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅝
8¼	3⅝	Cenco		7	331	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
38¼	17¼	Centex .25	.7	13	309	35	31¾	35	+3½
16½	12⅞	CenSoW 1.42	10.	6	463	14⅛	13⅞	14	
20¾	18	CenHud 2.16	12.	6	x21	18½	18¼	18⅜	
17½	14⅛	CenIlLt 1.70	11.	6	34	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
14⅛	11½	CenIlPS 1.36	11.	6	90	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
49½	19⅞	CenLaE 1.68	3.5	18	167	48	47¼	47⅝	— ⅜
16	12⅝	CeMPw 1.64	12.	6	28	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
14⅛	11	CenSoya .84	5.6	7	3479	u15⅛	14	15⅛	+1⅛
28¾	23⅝	CenTel 2	7.7	8	53	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
54⅝	26½	CentrDat 1b	2.0	15	72	49⅝	48½	49	+ ¼
8⅞	6⅝	CntryTel .62	7.6	6	43	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅞	Crt-teed .90	6.1	11	8	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
24⅛	15¼	CessAir .80b	3.5	9	158	23½	22⅞	23⅛	+ ½
28½	20⅞	Chmpln 1.40	5.9	5	357	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
28¼	20⅞	Chml pf1.20	5.0		2	24	24	24	— ½
13¾	9	ChamSp .80	7.4	7	522	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
50	5	ChartCo .60a	1.7	4	299	35¼	34	34¾	+1⅛
45¼	1⅜	ChartCo wt			164	27¾	26¾	27⅛	+1
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf			196	19	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
11	8	ChasFd .80e	7.6		15	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
43⅝	28⅝	ChasM 2.40	6.3	5	1037	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅜
14½	8½	Chelsea .60b	6.0	3	27	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
44¾	34	ChmNY 3.16	8.7	4	70	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	+ ¼
22¾	17½	ChNY pf1.87	10.		22	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
24¾	18½	ChesVa s.84	3.8	8	53	22⅜	21¾	22	— ¼
25⅝	20⅝	ChesPn 1.08	5.1	9	224	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
34½	25	Chessie 2.32	7.9	5	248	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ¼
	8¼	ChiMlw			14	141	15⅜	14⅛	14⅛
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			12	34⅝	33½	34½	+1½
29⅞	22½	ChiPneT 2	8.4	5	24	24	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
5½	3⅜	ChkFull .10e	2.4	7	36	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
21⅛	9⅝	ChrisCft .52t	3.1	8	11	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	ChCft pf 1	11.		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	Chrstn .40e	4.6	5	33	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅛	15⅞	Chromo 1.10	4.7	6	382	23⅝	22⅞	23½	+ ⅞
95	65	Chroma pf5	5.6		10	90	88	89	+1
11⅛	5½	Chrysler			1168	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
4½	2	Chrys wt			54	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
22⅛	8⅛	Chrys pf			103	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ½
28⅞	20⅛	ChurCh .60	2.5	9	60	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
30¾	27½	CinBell 2.52	9.1	5	7	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	16½	CinGE 1.96	12.	6	135	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
81½	63	CinG pf 7.44	11.		z20	65	65	65	+1
29⅛	18	CinMil s .80	2.9	8	861	28	27⅛	28	+ ½
26⅝	20¼	Citicrp 1.30	5.6	6	2977	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
90¼	53	CitiesSv 3.60	4.2	11	340	86⅜	83¾	86½	+3
2½	1⅛	CitzSoRt			1	32	1½	1½	1½
22	13¼	CityInv 1.20	6.7	4	144	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
2⅜	1	CityInv wt			43	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
34	22¼	CityIn pf 2	7.2		31	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
45	35	ClarkE 2.20	5.8	5	196	38⅛	38	38⅛	
32⅛	15½	ClarkOil .80a	2.9	5	45	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	+ ½
30¾	26¼	ClvClf 1.40a	4.4	8	295	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ¼
19⅝	15½	ClevEl 1.92	12.	7	148	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ¼
78¼	60	ClvEl pf7.40	11.		z50	65	65	65	+1
11⅞	6⅞	Clevepk .68	7.5	17	32	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
13¾	9⅝	Clorox .76	7.6	6	167	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
12½	8⅝	CluettPe .68	7.7	5	250	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
11¾	9	CluettP pf 1	10.		9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
18	3⅝	Coachm			72	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
25½	20¼	CoastCp			1240	23⅝	22⅛	23	+1½
33	17¼	CstlCp pf1.19	4.6		1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
33	18¼	CstlCp pf1.83	6.8		21	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
7⅝	5½	CocaBtl .44	7.3	8	318	6	5⅞	6	
46⅛	31½	CocaCl 1.96	5.6	10	353	35	34½	35	+ ⅜
23	13⅛	CldwBk s.88	4.5	7	74	19½	18½	19½	+1
16⅞	10½	ColeNt .72	5.5	6	4	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
5½	3	Coleco			36	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	13¾	ColgPal 1.08	7.7	6	538	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
10⅞	7½	CollAlk .72	9.0	5	33	8	7⅞	8	
18⅝	10⅝	CollinF .32	2.4	6	89	13½	13	13⅜	+ ½
27¼	18½	ColPen 1.40	6.5	5	154	21⅜	20¾	21⅝	+ ⅞
51½	34	ColtInd 2.50	5.7	5	48	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅜
40	27½	Colt pf 1.60	4.7		1	34	34	34	
110¼	75	Colt pf 4.25	4.6		2	93⅛	93¼	93¼	—1¾
40⅝	25¼	ColGas 2.44	6.3	9	213	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅜
37¼	18⅛	ColuPct .42e	1.3	9	107	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
26⅛	20⅛	ColSOh 2.32	11.	8	31	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
27	21¼	CSO pf 2.42	9.0		11	26⅝	26	26⅝	— ¼
59½	32⅝	CmbEn 2.40	4.3	10	243	56	55	55⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	8½	CmbEq .071			112	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
27	19⅞	CmwE 2.60	13.	7	1006	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
20¼	15¼	CwE pf 1.42	9.2		2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
20½	14⅝	CwE pf 1.90	12.		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21½	15⅛	CwE pf 2	13.		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
99¼	92	CwE pf8B.40	9.0		z100	93	93	93	+1
91⅜	63¼	CwE pf 8.38	13.		z500	65	65	65	— ½
26¼	19⅞	CwE pf 2.37	11.		5	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
28⅝	23	CwE pf 2.87	12.		348	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ½
89½	64½	CwE pf 8.40	13.		z300	66½	66½	66½	— ⅛
47½	35½	Comsat 2.30	5.8	7	172	39⅝	39⅛	39½	+ ⅜
31⅝	14¾	CoPsyc .60	2.1	14	55	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
22¼	16	ComPS 1.88	11.	6	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
48⅞	32⅝	Compgr .28	.7	11	254	38	36⅝	38	+1⅜
19⅞	10½	CompScl			14	250	18⅝	18	18⅛ + ¼
57	23½	Cptvsn s		27	371	50¼	48	49⅞	+2⅛
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.16	6.7	5	20	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
36¼	22½	ConeMl 1.80	5.3	5	21	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ¼
35⅞	19⅞	Congolm 1	2.8	8	231	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅜
39½	31⅝	ConnGn n1.32	3.7	6	196	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅜
27⅛	17	ConnM 2	8.7	18	73	23⅛	22⅝	23	
18	14⅛	CnnNG 1.60	10.	9	38	16⅛	16	16	+ ¼
49¼	28	Conoco 1.90	4.2	6	1447	45⅞	44¼	45⅝	+1⅛
18½	12½	Conrac .80	4.5		51	17⅞	16⅛	17⅝	+1⅞
25	21	ConEd 2.44	10.	6	440	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
80⅛	69½	ConE pf 6	7.7		10	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅜
50	39¼	ConE pf 5	12.		5	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
26½	21½	ConFds 1.76	6.9	7	162	25⅞	24¾	25⅜	+ ⅜
64	54	ConF pf4.50	7.5		9	60¼	59	60¼	+1¼
28¼	21¾	CnsFrt 1.30	5.3	5	11	24⅝	24½	24½	
45	36	CnsNG 3.24	8.0	7	62	40⅝	39¾	40¼	+ ⅜
23⅝	18½	ConsPw 2.36	12.	6	1142	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
45	34½	CnPw pf4.50	13.		z260	35⅛	d34¼	34½	—1¼
60	52¼	CnPw pf4.52	7.9		z100	58	57	57	—2
80⅞	61½	CnPw pf7.72	13.		z2800	62	d60½	60½	—2
80⅛	61	CnPw pf7.68	12.		z2070	61½	61½	61½	— ½
24¾	18½	CnPw pr2.50	13.		3	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜
22¾	16½	CnPw pr2.23	13.		8	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ¼
24¼	18	CnPw pf2.43	13.		80	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
75	59½	CnPw pf5.50	9.1		3	60½	60½	60½	
17½	7¾	ContAir .40	4.1	9	476	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
8½	3¾	ContCop		5	46	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
28½	23¾	CntlCorp 2	7.5	5	173	26¾	26⅜	26½	
60	53	CtlC pfA2.50	4.3		3	57¼	57¼	57¼	—2¼
31⅞	25⅛	CntlGrp 2.40	8.6	6	220	28	27⅝	27¾	
24½	18⅛	CntlGp pf 2	11.		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
49	39⅞	CntlGp pf4.50	11.		6	40	40	40	+ ⅛
30⅛	24	ContIll 1.60	5.6	6	1348	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅞	ContTel 1.36	8.6	7	115	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
57	28⅞	CtlData .40	.8	8	420	53	51¼	53	+1⅞
48½	38	CnDl pf 4.50	12.		z30	39	39	39	
30½	26	Conwd 1.70	5.9	7	10	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	
10⅛	3⅝	CookUn .15e	2.7	9	283	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
66¼	46⅜	Coopln 1.84	3.1	9	111	59½	58⅞	59¼	+ ¼
39½	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90	8.3		35	35¼	34½	35⅛	+ ⅜
26¼	18⅝	CoopLab .60	2.7	11	103	22¼	20½	22⅛	+1⅞
17	10⅛	CoopTR .80	7.2	4	38	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
23½	18	Copelnd .92	4.7	13	16	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
21	15¾	Coppwd 1.36	7.1	5	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	
6	4½	Cordura .44	9.3	8	123	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
19¾	12⅞	Coreln s .58	2.8	7	75	u20½	19⅝	20⅝	+1⅛
65	52¼	CornG 2.12	4.0	8	195	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	21¼	CorrBlk 1.56	5.8	9	32	27	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
26	18⅝	Cowles 1	4.4	18	10	22½	22½	22½	
64⅞	55	CoxBdct .75	1.2	11	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ¼
13¼	7¼	Craig .25	3.3	27	27	7⅝	7½	7½	
36⅞	25⅛	Crane 1.60	4.9	6	67	32⅝	31⅞	32½	+ ⅞
12	7⅛	CredIF .44	5.3	5	15	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
35⅞	24½	CrockN 2	7.0	3	37	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ½
27¼	22½	CrckN pf2.18	9.3		21	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅜
18⅝	13	CrmpK 1.04	6.2	6	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
21	18⅛	CrouHl s.92	5.1	9	x22	18	d17⅝	18	+ ¼
35¼	27½	CrwnCk		6	273	28	27⅜	27⅜	
44	35⅛	CrwZel 2.10	4.7	8	681	u45½	43½	45⅛	+1⅞
60¼	35½	CrumF 2.52	4.8	5	70	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅜
14½	6⅝	Culbro .65e	8.3		26	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
39¼	27⅞	CumnEn 1.80	5.7	5	617	31¾	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
13	9	CunnDrg .40	4.2	7	50	9½	9½	9½	
11⅞	8¼	CurrInc 1.10	12.	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
22½	12½	CurtW .80	3.7	10	368	21¾	20½	21⅜	+1¼
28¼	22	CurtW A 2	7.3		1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
29⅞	17½	Cyclps .88	4.1	3	32	21¼	20¼	21¼	+ ¾
		— D—D—D —							
		DPF		3	68	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Damon .20	3.6	70	81	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
7⅛	4⅜	DanRiv 1.12	6.2	5	118	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ½
28	12⅝	DanaCp 1.56	6.1	5	144	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
30⅜	24¼	Daniel .26b	1.1	11	53	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	15¼	DartInd 1.80	4.7	6	1074	38½	38⅛	38¼	+ ⅜
49⅝	37	Dart pf 2	5.2		50	38⅞	38⅛	38¾	+1⅛
49¼	46	DataGen		11	210	55⅜	54⅛	55	+ ⅞
74½	33	DataTer .30	.8	12	71	37⅜	36¾	37⅛	+1
48⅝	66½	Datapnt		15	1817	99½	95	97¾	—2½
105⅞	13½	Dayco .56b	4.0	3	20	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
18½	34¼	DaytHd 1.80	4.2	6	668	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	+ ½
46	13⅞	DaytPL 1.74	12.	8	57	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	99	DPL pf12.50	13.		z10	100	100	100	
115	33¼	Deere 1.80	5.1	7	168	37½	37	37½	+ ⅜
41½	11⅝	DelmP 1.48	12.	7	77	12½	12⅜	12¼	+ ⅛
14½	36	DeltaA 1.20	3.2	6	244	37⅞	37	37½	+ ¼
47⅝	8⅝	Deltona		3	75	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	16½	DenMf s 1	5.6	6	11	18	17½	17¾	+ ¼
21¼	14¼	Dennys .88	5.9	6	8	15⅛	14¾	15	— ⅛
26⅛	14⅝	Dentsply .88	5.0	10	38	17½	17	17½	+ ½
20									

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13	10	DeSoto 1	8.5	8	47	12	11¾	11¾	
15⅞	12¼	DetEd 1.60	13.	6	285	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
90	71	DetE pf9.32	13.		z110	73	72½	73	+ ½
75½	58	DetE pf7.45	13.		z100	58	58	58	
26⅛	21	DE pfF 2.75	13.		32	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ½
24	20⅞	DE pfB 2.75	13.		8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
21⅞	16⅜	DetE pf2.28	13.		11	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅜	Dexter 1	4.4	8	100	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
14⅞	8⅝	DiGior .56	4.8	7	131	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
24	20⅝	DiGior pf2.25	9.9		3	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
26½	16⅝	DialCp 1.20	6.4	6	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
43¼	31½	DiaInt 2.20b	5.9	8	233	37	36¾	37	+ ¼
19½	14¾	DiaInt pf1.20	6.9		27	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
31½	19	DiamS 1.60	5.3	9	1643	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ¼
32	18¾	Diebold .70	2.2	12	169	32	31¼	32	+ ⅝
69½	48⅝	DigitalEq		15	771	65⅞	64⅝	65⅝	+ ⅞
14⅝	8	Dillingm .60	4.8	5	406	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
23¼	15½	Dillon s 1.08	6.8	8	17	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
45½	33	Disney .72	1.7	12	959	43⅝	43⅛	43½	+ ½
7⅛	2½	Divrsfdln		10	318	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
6⅞	3⅜	DivrsMtg			49	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
19¼	10	DrPepper .68	5.5	11	382	12½	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
27	15⅛	Documat		19	67	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
58⅞	34⅞	DmsM g s.50	.9		476	55½	53⅞	55⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	18⅜	Donald n.60	3.0	7	32	20	20	20	
5⅛	3¼	DonLJ .14	3.5	12	38	4	3⅞	4	
30⅝	25½	Donnly 1	3.6	9	63	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
20	12	Dorsey .75	5.3	5	50	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅜
32⅝	27¾	Dover s .86	2.8	10	79	31⅝	31	31	— ¼
34⅞	24⅝	DowCh 1.60	5.1	8	3781	31⅞	30⅞	31⅜	+ ½
40⅝	32	DowJn 1.44	3.7	12	92	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝	+ ¼
32⅞	23⅞	Dravo 1.28	4.2	8	47	30⅝	30	30⅛	
57½	35⅝	Dressr 1.10	2.2	9	298	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	+ ½
17¼	14¼	DrexB 1.72	11.		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
20⅞	11½	Dreyfs 1.02e	5.3	7	5	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
45⅝	37	duPonts 2a	5.0	6	1211	40	39¼	40	+ ⅜
45¼	35¼	duPnt pf3.50	9.7		x3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
57¼	45	duPnt pf4.50	9.9		x6	45½	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	16¼	DukeP 1.92	11.	6	210	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
82	66	Duke pf6.75	9.7		1	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅜
94½	73	Duke pf8.70	12.		z70	74	74	74	
90⅝	69	Duke pf8.20	12.		z90	72	71	71	+ ⅜
28⅝	24¼	Duke pf2.69	11.		7	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
44½	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.1	14	263	43⅛	42⅞	43¼	+ ⅜
16⅞	13⅝	DuqLt 1.80	13.	8	151	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
21½	15½	Duq pf 2	12.		z110	16¼	16¼	16¼	
21¾	16½	Duq prK2.10	13.		5	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
27½	23	Duq pr 2.75	12.		z200	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
11⅛	6	DutchB .18	1.6	20	94	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
7⅛	4⅞	DynAm .10a	1.6	9	55	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
		— E—E—E —							
49¼	25½	EGG .80	1.7	16	44	47½	47	47⅛	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅝	EMI			63	30	2⅝	2½	2½
35	22⅞	E Sys s 1	2.7	14	235	u37¼	33⅞	37	+3½
25⅝	19⅝	EagleP .86	4.3	7	342	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
21¼	15	Easco 1.20	7.0	6	55	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ½
10⅛	5⅝	EastAir		5	490	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	19	EsAir pf2.69	13.		20	20½	19¼	20½	+1¼
24	15	EastGF .92	4.4	9	498	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
15½	11⅜	EastUtl 1.60	13.	7	47	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
66⅞	44	EsKod 2.40a	5.1	7	2845	47⅝	45¾	47⅛	+1⅛
29⅝	23⅝	Eaton s 1.72	6.9	4	98	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
21½	14¼	Echlin .44	2.6	12	1082	17½	15½	17⅛	+2⅛
30⅛	23½	EckrdJk 1	3.8	10	169	26⅝	25⅜	26	— ½
35	23½	EdisBr 1.32	5.5	6	102	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13½	Edwrd .60a	3.9	4	10	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
23¼	15⅛	ElPaso 1.48	6.8	7	1407	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	18½	EPG dpf2.35	12.		119	19½	18¾	19	+ ⅜
12¼	8¼	ElcorCp .24	2.3	7	x21	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
8⅝	5½	ElecAssc		11	30	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
28	18¼	EDS 1	3.9	13	165	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ¼
5⅛	2¾	ElMeMg		30	140	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
26¾	17¾	Elgin 1.60	7.4	7	123	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ¼
7⅞	3½	Elixir		14	144	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
39	32⅛	EmrsEl 1.60	4.6	10	563	35½	34⅞	34⅞	— ½
23⅝	16⅛	EmryA 1	6.3	9	500	16⅛	d15⅞	16	— ¼
41¾	29⅝	Emhart 2.40	7.9	5	53	30⅜	29⅞	30¼	+ ¼
14½	11⅛	EmpDs 1.44	12.	7	8	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	4	EmpD pf.47	11.		z1000	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	4⅜	EmpD pf.50	10.		z100	5	5	5	+ ⅛
29¾	13½	EmpGas .50	1.8	8	5	27⅝	27	27¼	
36¼	25⅝	EngMC s		8	1773	32	31	31¾	+ ¼
21	13⅝	EnnisB s.56	3.3	7	14	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
30⅛	17	Ensrch 1.56	5.6	11	141	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Entex s .88	4.6	9	95	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+ ½
23⅛	12⅝	Envrtec 1	7.2	11	55	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
24½	19	Equifx 2.20	11.	6	9	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
11½	8⅞	EquImk .96	11.	5	158	9⅛	d 8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
24½	19	Eqmk pf2.31	12.		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
25	17¾	EquitG s1.64	6.7	6	23	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
20⅝	14	EqtLf 2	13.	8	87	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ⅛
32	23¼	Esmrk 1.84	6.5	6	254	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	11⅜	Esquire .70	4.2	5	14	16½	16¼	16½	
14⅛	10⅝	EssexCh .80	7.4	5	33	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅜
33⅞	13⅝	Estrlin .80	2.5	8	176	31½	31	31½	+1⅛
30	21	Ethyl 1.50	5.6	6	45	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	17⅝	EvanP 1.60a	7.4	5	70	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
14	10⅝	Evan pf1.40	12.		6	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
41	25¼	ExCelO 1.90	4.9	8	74	39	38	39	+ ⅝
18¾	15	Exclsr 1.77e	12.		2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
61¼	48⅝	Exxon 4.40	8.3	6	2988	53⅛	52½	53	+ ½
		— F—F—F —							
29½	22¾	FMC 1.40	5.6	6	822	25¼	24¾	25⅛	
12⅛	7⅝	Fabrge .40	3.6	10	131	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
8	4½	FabriCtr .28	5.5	5	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7¼	4	FacetEnt .15e	2.7	80	73	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
43⅝	25	Fairchd s1.20	2.6	7	889	u45½	42¼	45½	+3¼
15	8⅝	FairmtF .76	5.2	14	313	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
11	8½	Fairmtpf 1	10.		z300	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	FamDlr .40	3.2	7	31	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
16	11⅛	FrWstFn		4	2	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
4½	3⅛	FarahMf			69	4¼	4	4¼	
6⅝	3	Fedders			263	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
46¼	35⅝	FedCo 2.40	6.5	7	11	37⅛	36⅞	37	+ ⅜
51	21	FedExpr		12	602	49¼	46½	48⅞	+2⅛
20¼	14¼	FdMog s1.08	6.4	5	66	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
19⅛	15⅝	FedNM 1.28	8.1	5	671	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
32½	20⅞	FedPB 1	3.5	27	34	28⅞	27¾	28⅝	+ ⅞
39⅝	26½	FPap pf1.20	3.4		1	35	35	35	—3⅝
19⅞	12⅛	FdSignl s 1	5.1	8	22	19⅝	19	19½	+1
33⅝	25⅝	FedDSt 1.70	6.2	7	x317	27⅞	27¼	27½	+ ¼
29⅛	19	Ferro 1.20	5.7	5	68	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
13½	7⅝	FidFin .60	6.9	3	257	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
34½	29½	FldUni 2.80	9.2	5	18	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
37¼	24¾	Fldcst 1.40a	5.4	4	2	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
18½	10	Flimwy .20b	1.7	8	199	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
11	6⅝	Flimwy pf			16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
19	18½	FinCpA .50	3.5	5	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
19½	12½	FinSBar 1	6.9	5	46	14⅝	14½	14½	
45½	23⅞	FinlFed 1.40	4.7	5	39	30	29⅛	29¾	+ ½
13⅞	8⅝	Firestn .60	6.5	7	354	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
21¾	14	FtChrt .80	4.9	5	33	16½	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
19⅝	14⅝	FstChic 1.20	7.9	5	151	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
40¾	31½	FtBnTx 1.56	4.1	7	99	38⅝	38	38	— ⅜
42¼	31¼	FtInBn 1.50	3.8	8	43	39	39	39	+ ⅜
29⅝	10	FstMiss .40	1.4	27	407	28¾	27	28¼	+1
33½	25⅝	FstNBo 2.20	7.2	5	145	30⅝	29⅝	30½	+1⅛
25¼	20⅛	FNStBn 2.20	10.	5	10	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
15	8½	FstPa .44	5.0	6	236	9	8⅝	8⅞	
3	1⅝	FstPa wt			18	1½	1⅜	1½	
19½	10⅛	FtUnRt 1.28	8.5	16	4	15	15	15	
8⅛	6⅛	FtVaBk .52	7.6	5	88	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
28	22½	FtWisc 1.88	7.4	5	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
26⅜	19⅜	FischM 1.50	5.8	6	79	26½	26	26	
15½	7⅛	FishFds .40			125	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
23⅜	13⅝	FishrScl .52	2.5	7	33	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
12⅝	7	FleetEnt .52	5.9	10	182	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	15½	Fleming 1	5.9	7	14	17⅛	17	17	
19⅝	12⅛	FlexiV .80	5.4	4	90	14⅝	14⅛	14¾	+ ½
15	11⅛	Flexi pf1.61	13.		19	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
63	39¼	FlaECst		4	19	51⅞	50½	51⅞	+1⅞
28⅞	24⅛	FlaPL 2.40	9.5	6	1129	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ½
32⅞	26⅛	FlaPow 3	11.	7	117	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
40¼	22⅞	FlaStl 1.80	5.1	4	17	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
55¼	34½	Fluor s 1.20	2.4	13	618	51	50	50¾	+1⅝
24	16⅞	FooteC 1.70	7.1	8	10	24	24	24	
45⅝	29⅝	FordM 4	13.	3	1227	31¾	31⅜	31½	— ¼
30⅞	17⅞	ForMK 1.56	6.0	5	143	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
13½	10¼	FtDear 1.24	11.		2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
47¼	38⅛	FrtHow 1.32	2.9	10	102	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅞
28⅛	18⅛	FosWh s.64a	2.4	9	335	26½	25¾	26¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Fotomat			1081	8⅝	7⅝	8	+ ¼
13¼	8¼	FoxStaP .68	6.2	7	142	11	10¼	11	+ ⅞
44⅝	29⅝	Foxbro 1.30	3.5	8	11	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
10⅞	5⅝	FrankM .40	4.1	6	156	9¾	9½	9¾	
66½	30	FrptMn s1.20	2.0	15	1568	63⅝	61¼	61⅞	—1⅞
18½	9⅞	Frigtrn .30	2.7	10	60	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
40	25⅝	Fruehf 2.40	8.8	4	189	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
19¼	8¾	Fuqua .50	2.8	4	325	17¾	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅞
16½	12½	Fuqa pf1.25	7.8		11	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —							
13¼	9¼	GAF .68	6.7	5	349	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
17⅛	13⅛	GAF pf 1.20	8.9		13	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
46	23⅝	GATX 2	5.6	6	182	35¾	34⅞	35½	+ ⅜
41	34¼	GCA s .20	.5	29	411	40⅝	38⅝	40⅝	+3
14⅛	6⅞	GDV		4	62	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅝	GF Eqp		22	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	14	GK Tec 1.30	5.4	6	270	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
29⅜	20⅝	GK pf 1.94	6.9		34	28⅜	28	28	+ ½
3⅝	1⅞	GMR Pr			5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38	30⅝	GalvHo n.40	1.1	16	75	36⅛	35⅝	36¼	+ ½
36⅞	22¼	GamSk 1.50	4.5	6	6	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
49¼	39½	Gannett 2	4.3	13	446	46⅝	46	46⅝	+ ⅝
13½	6⅝	GapStr .38	4.8	5	7	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
26½	14½	Garfink 1.24	7.8	5	11	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc 1.28	8.5	6	15	15	15	15	
53⅝	33⅝	GearhtO .36	.7	24	29	48½	47½	48¼	+ ¼
37⅛	23⅜	Gelco 1.20	4.2	6	212	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
30	20⅝	GemCa			7	25¼	25	25¼	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	GAInv 1.22e	8.1		19	15	15	15	
64⅝	39⅞	GnAmO .60b	1.0	23	259	58	54⅝	57¾	+1
17⅜	13⅞	GnBcsh .80	5.3	4	8	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
17½	6⅛	GnCare s		18	293	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
25⅛	17¼	GCinm s .68	3.0	9	33	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
62	27¼	GDyn s 1.20	1.8	10	2211	u68	62½	68	+6
74	50	GDyn pf4.25	5.5		9	u77	74	77	+4½
55⅛	45	GenEl 2.80	5.5	8	1714	51⅛	49⅞	51	+1⅝
37	28¼	GnFds 2	6.0	6	254	33⅝	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
47	24½	GnGth 1.57e	4.1	26	58	38⅛	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅜
23¼	9⅝	GnHost .70	3.7	6	31	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅜
51½	26⅝	GnInst .80	1.6	9	274	49½	47⅝	49¼	+1⅞
46	34½	GnInstr pf 3	6.8		6	44¼	44	44¼	+1¼
14¼	10¼	GenMed .44	3.3	10	48	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	23½	GnMills 1.32	5.4	8	x589	24¾	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅜
65⅝	49⅝	GMot 5.30e	10.	4	1448	51	50	51	+1⅛
46⅝	36⅜	GMot pf3.75	10.		4	37	36½	37	+ ⅝
62⅛	48⅜	GMot pf 5	10.		33	50	49	49	— ⅜
18¼	11	GnPort .80	5.5	4	261	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
18⅞	7	GPU 1.20e	14.	4	585	8⅝	8½	8½	
14	6	GnRefr		5	58	9⅝	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅝
39⅛	25	GnSignl 1.28	3.4	11	310	37⅝	37	37½	+ ¼
11	7⅛	GnSteel .40	5.0	6	17	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
30⅛	26⅛	GTE 2.72	9.8	7	666	27⅞	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
26⅝	20⅛	GTE pf 2.48	11.		25	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ¼
14⅝	11¼	GTFl pf1.30	11.		z100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
27	19	GTire 1.50	7.3	5	43	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Genesco			97	37	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝ + ⅛
24	17¼	Genst g s1.20			24	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
36⅞	21	GenuPt s.88	3.7	11	37	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	23½	GaPac 1.20	4.7	8	1145	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜
36¼	30	GaPac pf2.24	6.9		9	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	GaPw pf2.56	13.		26	20¼	20	20¼	+ ½
25¼	18⅝	GaPw pf2.52	13.		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
27⅛	22	GaPw pf2.75	12.		19	24	23⅞	23⅞	
79	60¼	GaPw pf7.80	12.		z20	63	63	63	+2
77¼	58	GaPw pf7.72	12.		z100	62	62	62	+1
51¼	27½	Geosrc .80	1.7	13	134	48¼	47	48¼	+1⅝
30⅜	23	GerbPd 1.62	6.8	7	39	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
81¼	35½	Getty 1.60	2.2	12	420	73¼	71½	73¼	+1⅞
18½	14⅛	Getty pf1.20	7.5		1	16	16	16	+ ¼
11⅞	6¼	GiantPC		9	16	6½	6⅛	6½	
16⅝	10	GibrFn .60	5.2	5	54	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
29¼	13⅛	GldLew 1	3.8	5	191	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
17⅞	12	GlffHl s.92	5.4	5	14	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
28	23⅝	Gillette 1.72	6.8	7	187	25½	25	25¼	
11½	6⅝	GinosInc .40	4.0	6	42	10¼	10	10⅛	
25⅝	15⅝	GleasW .80	3.9	5	26	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
42⅝	13½	GlobMar .20	.5	15	250	39	38	38¾	+1⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17	10⅝	GldWFn .54	3.5	5	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
24	17⅝	Gdrich 1.44	7.2	4	137	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ¼
18⅜	11⅞	Goodyr 1.30	10.	6	558	13	12½	13	
28	16⅞	GordJw .72	3.1	5	26	23	22⅞	23	— ¼
30	22	Gould 1.72	7.3	8	384	23½	22½	23½	+ ⅜
41⅛	25⅝	Grace 2.05	5.2	9	76	39⅝	39	39⅛	— ⅛
39	31⅛	Graingr .92	2.6	11	8	36⅛	36	36	— ⅜
14⅛	10¼	Granitvl 1	8.6		16	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
16¼	9⅝	GrayDr .80	7.4	4	13	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
10⅛	5⅝	GtAlPc			139	8	7⅞	7⅞	
32¼	20	GtLkInt .68a	2.9	5	23	23½	22⅝	23½	+1⅛
30	21⅞	GNIrn 3.75e	15.	9	8	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ⅛
48⅜	30½	GtNoNk 1.60	4.9	6	210	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅜
27⅜	16⅝	GtWFin s.84	4.0	5	1147	21⅜	21	21⅛	
16¼	11	Greyh 1.04	7.3	6	245	14⅛	14	14¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	11-32	Greyhnd wt			194	1⅝	1½	1½	
10½	8⅛	GrowG .44b	4.7	6	45	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	GthRty			8	5½	5½	5½	
23⅞	14¼	Grumm 1.20	4.6	14	1138	u26⅛	25	26⅛	+2⅞
22⅝	20	Grum pf2.80	12.		74	u22⅞	22¼	22½	
12⅞	10	Guardin s.32	2.5	7	105	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ½
19⅞	13⅛	GlfWstn .75	4.3	4	412	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
40	30¾	GlfW pf 2.50	7.0		15	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ½
37⅝	23	GulfOil 2.25	6.6	5	1597	34⅝	33⅞	34	+ ⅜
25⅝	8⅛	GulfRes .32	1.3	14	757	24⅝	22½	24	+1⅜
31⅝	14⅜	GulfR pf1.30	4.3		39	30	28	30	+1
29½	15⅝	GulfR pf1.60	5.8		68	27⅞	26½	27⅞	+ ½
13⅞	10½	GlfStUt 1.36	12.	7	1522	11¼	11	11⅛	
45¼	36	GlfSU pf4.40	12.		z20	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
27⅛	12⅞	GulfUtd 1	5.0	9	570	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅜
54½	39¼	GlfU pf 3.78	8.4		1	45	45	45	
15⅞	8⅝	Gulton .50	3.5	8	95	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
		— H—H—H —							
7⅞	2⅞	HMW		6	307	7½	6¾	7½	+ ½
25½	21½	HackW s 2	8.0	8	2	25⅛	25	25	— ½
8⅝	4⅝	Haloca		4	79	6	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	23⅝	HallFB 1.34	5.1	9	7	26⅛	26	26¼	+ ⅛
85	59⅝	HalliBt 2	2.4	13	654	83⅝	82½	83⅝	+1⅛
24⅛	18	HamrP 1.50	7.5	5	29	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
16	12⅛	HanJS 1.52e	12.		12	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
19⅞	15⅛	HanJl 1.84a	11.		18	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
17	10½	Hndlmn 1	8.4	6	160	11⅞	11	11⅞	+1
42¼	15½	HandyH .70	1.8	19	318	39⅝	37	38⅝	—2
41⅛	30⅛	Hanna 2	5.2	6	35	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	+ ⅛
41⅛	28⅝	HarBrJ 1.44	4.6	6	56	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ½
25⅜	11⅛	Hardees .24	1.9	5	30	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26	11⅞	Harnishf .40	2.9		181	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
34⅝	17	Harrah .50	1.5	15	107	34	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
34¾	23¼	HarrBk 2	7.8	5	16	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
34⅛	25⅛	Harris .72	2.2	13	533	32⅞	31¼	32⅝	+1⅛
33⅛	28	Harsco 2	6.4	6	58	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅜
15⅜	10	HartSM .88	7.4	5	69	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
28⅞	18⅞	HarteHk .56	2.1	14	30	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼
13	7⅛	HartfZd .40b	5.0	4	38	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	HattSe 1.50a	11.	9	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
27½	23½	HwliEl 2.44	10.	7	35	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	8⅝	HayesA .40	3.9		11	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
21	12⅛	Hazeltn .60	2.6	9	189	u23	19⅝	23	+3⅛
28⅛	16⅛	HeathTec s		6	170	27	25⅛	27	+2½
19	9⅛	Hecks .30	2.0	7	387	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
53½	5⅛	HeclaM		17	2148	44	39⅝	43	+1¼
28⅛	21⅛	HelmB s1a	3.8	9	70	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅜
42⅞	34½	HeinzH 2.20	5.7	6	411	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅜
10⅛	6⅛	HeleneC		14	38	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
34	16	Helrint 1.20	5.6	7	59	21⅞	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
47	32⅝	HelmrP s.36	.9	16	221	41⅝	39⅝	41	+1½
3½	1⅝	HemCap			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8½	7⅛	HemInc .75e	9.4		2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
22¼	16⅛	Hercals 1.10	5.3	5	245	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
26½	17⅝	Hershy 1.40	6.0	6	21	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Hesston		10	30	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	13⅝	Hestn pf1.60	11.		2	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
32⅝	25⅝	Heublin 1.66	5.6	9	224	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅜
62⅞	46⅝	HewltPk s.40	.7	17	1022	57½	56⅝	57	
19½	9⅝	HiShear .40	2.1	7	290	19⅝	16⅞	19¼	+2⅝
11¾	6⅝	HiVolt .12	1.1	13	440	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
38⅜	29	Hillenbd 1.08	3.2	7	7	34	33½	34	+ ½
35⅝	22	Hilton 1.36	4.5	8	494	30⅝	29¾	30	— ⅜
25	15⅝	Hobart 1.20	7.3	7	90	16⅛	16	16⅜	+ ¼
22⅞	15¼	Holiday .66	3.9	10	568	17⅝	16⅞	17	
53⅞	15⅝	HollyS			366	51¼	48¼	51¼	+3⅞
10⅛	8½	HmeG pf1.10	12.		65	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
56⅛	29⅝	Homst 1.40	2.5	12	1811	56	52	55⅝	+1½
28½	22	Honda .33e	1.2	20	4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
85⅝	63¼	Honwll 2.60	3.2	7	577	80⅞	79½	80¾	+1
23½	15⅞	HoovU 1.24	7.8	5	111	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
11½	2½	Horizon		8	191	7⅝	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜
45⅝	26	HospCp .50	1.2	15	53	43⅝	42⅜	43⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	12½	HostIntl .60	4.7	4	145	12¾	d12⅜	12¾	— ⅛
36⅛	27⅝	HouqM 1.60	5.3	7	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅝	HousFb .20	4.2	12	270	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
22	16⅝	HoushF 1.55	8.6	5	162	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
33½	27	HouF pf2.50	9.1		41	27½	27	27½	— ⅜
31⅝	26¼	HouslnN 2.68	9.3	6	798	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅜
42	21⅛	HousNG 1.10	2.8	10	831	38⅜	37⅜	38¼	+1⅛
24⅞	9½	HowdJn .44	1.8	16	749	24⅛	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Hubbrd 1.76	11.	8	31	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
27⅞	16⅝	HudMn g.80e			52	25⅝	24½	25	— ⅜
19	16⅝	Huffy s .60	3.4	7	70	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
53⅛	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.7	14	421	50⅜	48⅝	50	+1⅛
42⅝	24¼	Human .75	1.9	14	198	41	39⅞	40½	+1¼
31½	30½	Human wi			3	30½	d30⅛	30½	
23⅝	20	Huma pf2.50	13.		36	20⅛	d19⅝	20	
17⅛	11	HuntCh .40	3.5	8	59	11⅞	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅝	HuttEF .80	3.8	5	91	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	+ ½
15½	10⅝	Huyck .72	5.6	8	21	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
		— I—I—I —							
30⅞	22⅞	IC Ind 1.84	7.7	5	174	24	23½	24	+ ⅞
47	37⅛	IC In pf 3.50	9.1		16	38½	37½	38½	+1
8	3⅛	ICN			206	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
50⅞	38¼	INACp 3.30	6.9	5	263	48	47½	48	+ ⅜
17½	14⅛	INAIn 1.68	11.		126	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	IU Int .95b	9.0	48	335	10⅝	10½	10½	
26⅝	20⅛	IdahoP 2.40	11.	9	65	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ½
27½	19¼	IdealB 1.60	6.7	6	65	23⅝	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅝
116½	87	Ideal pf 4.75	4.8		1	99	99	99	+2
7	4⅛	IdealT .24t	4.2		20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
23¼	17½	IllPowr 2.28	12.	7	x827	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
25½	19½	IlPow pf2.35	12.		y140	19½	d19¼	19¼	— ⅜
45	34	IlPow pf 4	11.		x151	37⅝	36½	37⅝	+2
29½	22¼	ITW		3.9	7	63	25⅝	25½	25½
29⅛	15⅝	ImplCp 1.28	5.3	5	134	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
24⅝	15⅛	INCO .40a	1.7	27	501	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	IncCap			17	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
10¼	8½	IncCC 1.02e	11.		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22½	16¼	IndIM pf2.15	13.		17	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ¼
23	17	IndIM pf2.25	13.		77	18	17⅞	18	+ ½
30⅛	25⅛	IndiGas 2.60	9.0	5	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
24	20	IndiPL 2.12	11.	6	104	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
21¾	16⅛	IndNatl 1.60	9.0	5	12	17⅝	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
33¼	14¾	Inexco .14	.4	26	282	31⅜	30⅛	31¼	+1⅛
59¼	46⅛	IngerR 3.16	6.3	7	166	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
37½	29⅛	IngR pf 2.35	7.5		17	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ⅛
16⅞	13¼	IngrTec .54	3.6	12	17	15	14⅝	15	
40⅞	29⅞	InldStl 2.80	8.8	4	201	31¾	31⅛	31¾	+ ⅜
14⅛	11⅛	Insilco .94b	7.8	5	x73	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
17½	13½	Insilc pf1.25	8.1		x1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
2⅜	1	InstInvTr			65	1⅝	1½	1½	
32¼	14⅛	Integon .48	1.8	11	36	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
21¼	16⅛	ItcpSe 1.92a	11.		19	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
42¼	35⅜	Interco 2.40	6.3	5	236	38⅛	38	38	— ½
33¾	25½	IntDiv 8.11e		6	177	33⅛	33¼	33½	
29½	22⅜	Intrlk 2.20	8.9	4	24	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅛	IntAlum .60	4.5	6	79	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
80	61⅛	IBM s 3.44	5.4	12	4726	63⅞	63	63⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	18¼	IntFlav .80	4.2	11	244	19⅛	18¾	19	— ⅛
45½	34⅝	IntHarv 2.50	6.7	3	234	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
61½	35¼	IntMin 3	5.4	8	373	57⅜	55⅞	56	— ⅜
23⅞	17	IntMult 1.20	6.7	6	38	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
47⅝	35⅛	IntPapr 2.20	6.1	4	860	37⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	9⅝	IntRectf .32	1.4	9	104	22⅝	20⅝	22⅜	+1⅞
30⅞	24⅛	IntTT 2.40	9.2	9	1089	26	25½	26	+ ⅜
55½	45	IntTT pfH 4	8.7		1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
51	40½	IntTT pfJ 4	9.5		2	42	42	42	+ ½
50	39½	IntTT pfK 4	9.5		455	42	40⅝	42	+1⅛
56½	45⅛	IntTT pfO 5	10.		1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ½
38¼	30⅝	IntTT pf2.25	7.0		13	32	31⅞	32	+ ½
53¼	43	IntTT pf4.50	9.9		113	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+1¼
21⅞	15⅛	Intrpce 1.40	7.6	4	152	18½	17⅝	18½	+ ⅜
84½	65	Intrpcepf 5	6.8		2	73	72	73	+1
40	27⅝	IntpGp 1.60b	5.0	7	1	32	32	32	
15¼	12¼	IntstPw 1.50	12.	7	49	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
26⅝	17⅛	IowaBf s.52	2.3	5	17	23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
15⅝	12⅝	IowaEl 1.60	12.	6	38	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	17¼	IowllG 2	11.	6	16	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
25⅛	19	Iowill pf2.31	11.		z40	21	21	21	+ ¼
23⅛	18¼	IowaPS 2.04	10.	6	4	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	
26	21⅛	IowaRs 2.52	11.	6	26	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
6⅝	4⅝	IpcoCp .12	2.2	17	22	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
38½	28½	IrveBk 2.44	7.3	4	253	33⅝	33⅛	33½	+ ¼
34	16⅝	ItekCp		15	408	28⅞	26⅝	28⅝	+2⅜
28⅛	3½	ItelCp			464	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	4	Itel pf			32	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
27½	19½	JmesF 1.40	5.8	10	22	24½	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	8¼	Jamsw .08b	.8	4	20	10	9⅞	9⅞	
29⅝	14¼	Jantzen 1	3.4	12	43	u29¾	29⅜	29⅜	
13⅞	8½	JapnF 1.53e	16.		38	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
38	28⅝	JeffPilt 1.20	4.0	7	32	30	29¾	30	+ ½
80¾	55½	JerC pf 8	14.		y300	57½	56½	56½	+1
22	15¼	JerC pf 2.18	14.		x3	15⅞	15½	15½	
27½	1⅜	JewelC% n 8	6.3	7	372	26⅜	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
6⅞	2⅞	Jewelcor		16	64	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
27¾	21⅞	JhnMan 1.92	8.0	5	283	24	23⅝	23⅝	
80⅛	64⅝	JohnJn 2	2.6	14	363	78	76¾	78	+1⅛
9½	6⅛	JohnEF		23	227	u10	8⅝	10	+1¼
31⅞	24⅛	JohnCn 1.10	3.7	8	301	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅜
40	30½	JohnC pf 2	5.4		1	37	37	37	
16¼	8⅝	JonLgn .60	6.2	9	119	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
48	38⅛	JonLaupt 5	12.		z250	41½	41	41½	+1½
34⅝	28	Jorgen 1.50	5.1	5	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
		— K—K—K —							
73⅝	58½	KaiAl pf4.12	6.6		1	62	62	62	—1
29⅜	19⅝	KaisCe 1.40	6.4	4	90	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
63	44⅝	KaiC pf 2.50	5.2		15	48	48	48	—1
46	18⅛	KaisrSt			174	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ¼
9½	6¼	KaneMil .28	3.0	3	112	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ½
24⅛	13⅛	Kaneb .80	3.5	11	274	23⅛	22⅝	23	+1
27⅛	22	KCtyPL 2.66	11.	7	72	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
33¼	19⅛	KCSoln 1.10	4.0	5	54	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ¼
19⅛	14⅛	KanGE 1.94	13.	9	297	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
23⅛	17⅝	KanNb 1.48	8.1	7	52	18⅛	18¼	18¼	
20⅝	15⅜	KanPLt 1.96	12.	6	114	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
25½	19½	KaPL pf2.32	11.		4	21	21	21	— ¼
24¼	18¾	KaPL pf2.23	12.		9	19	19	19	
11¼	5⅝	KatyInd		4	871	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
28⅞	17½	Katy pf 1.46	5.6		325	26½	25	26¼	+ ⅞
13⅝	7	KaufBr .24	2.7	7	196	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
20⅛	13	Keene .60	3.2	6	22	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
16⅝	6⅝	Keller .30	3.2	5	12	9⅝	9½	9½	
21¼	17⅛	Kellogg 1.32	7.2	9	163	18½	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8¼	Kellwd .80	8.6		37	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
47⅞	32	Kenmtl 1.32	2.8	8	60	46½	45¼	46⅛	+1
33⅛	19⅞	Kennct 1.40	4.3	13	1495	32⅝	30⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	17½	KyUtil 2.04	11.	6	52	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
14⅝	8⅝	KerrGls .44	4.3	6	67	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ½
19½	15½	KerrG pf1.70	10.		11	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
69⅞	46	KerrM 1.55	2.3	11	783	68⅛	67⅛	67⅝	+1⅛
17¼	9	KeysCon			14	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
28¼	17	Keyslnt s.48	1.7	15	50	27⅜	27⅛	27½	+ ½
39⅛	27⅛	KiddeW 1.80	5.1	5	45	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅝
30	21⅞	Kidde pr1.64	6.0		15	27⅜	27½	27½	+1½
48½	39½	KimbCl 2.88	6.9	6	172	41⅝	40⅛	41⅝	+1⅛
16¼	11⅛	KingDSt .90	7.5	6	39	12	11⅞	12	
24	15½	Kirsch 1.32	7.8	5	8	17	17	17	
26½	20⅛	KnigtRd .70	2.8	9	41	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	15½	Koehrin 1.10	5.6	5	14	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
36½	29	Koeh pf 2.75	9.2		3	30	30	30	
24⅝	23⅞	Koger n1.10	4.6	29	53	24	23⅞	24	
42¾	23½	Kollmr .64	1.6	11	47	40½	39⅞	39½	+ ¼
27⅞	17⅜	Kopers 1.40	5.4	7	216	26⅛	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
48	38½	Kopprpf 4	10.		z10	39½	39½	39½	
50⅛	43	Kraft 3.20	6.7	7	246	48	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
13½	7⅛	Kraehlr			14	7½	d 7⅛	7½	— ⅛
27	17⅛	Kroger s1.36	7.5	5	598	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9½	Kuhlm .80	7.9	5	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
15	9⅛	Kysor .88	8.1	3	53	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —							
12	5⅞	LFE .12r	1.0	11	106	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+ ½
18⅛	14½	LITCO 1	5.7	8	20	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅛	LTV		2	2655	9½	8½	9⅛	+1⅜
16	9¼	LTVA .36t	2.6		14	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+1½
57	43	LTV pf 5	11.		6	44½	44¼	44½	+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10⅛	6⅛	LTV pf I			12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+1⅛
30⅞	22¼	LTV pf 2.60	9.2		160	28⅞	25	28¼	+3⅛
11⅞	8¼	LQuint 1.08t	10.	14	58	1	¾	11z	
19½	14⅝	LamSe s.80	5.2	5	24	15⅝	15¼	15⅞	— ⅛
22½	11⅛	LaneBry 1	6.3	8	53	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
33½	28¼	Lanier s		16	13	31¼	30⅞	31	
15	9⅝	LawtCh .60	5.4	12	244	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
36⅞	31½	LearPet n.12	.4	24	118	32⅞	31¾	32⅛	+ ¼
23⅞	17¼	LearSg 1.04	4.4	5	717	u24⅛	22½	23⅝	+1⅝
57¾	42½	LearS pf2.25	3.8		17	u60	56	59	+2
24½	18¼	LswTr s1.30	5.8	6	23	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
25	19⅝	LeeEnt .72	3.0	11	19	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
31¼	19½	Leesona 1.16	4.4	6	10	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ½
15⅝	10	LegPlat n.48	4.3	5	20	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	LehVallnd		18	7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	9¼	Lehmn 1.33e	10.		108	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
23⅞	13	Lennar s.16t	.9	5	122	18	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
30	23⅛	Lenox 1.30	5.2	7	57	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
9	6⅜	LesFay .48	7.1	5	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
21¼	15⅜	LevFdC			32	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ½
14⅝	12⅝	LevFIn .75a	5.8		x13	13⅛	13	13	
36⅝	33½	LeviStrs			8	247	34⅞	34¼	34¾ + ½
29⅛	17⅜	LevitzF 1	3.7	6	65	26⅜	26⅛	26¾	+ ⅜
28⅞	23⅛	LOF 2.20a	9.0	5	267	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
57¾	47⅝	LOF pf 4.75	9.9		4	47¾	47¾	47¾	
22⅛	14	LiblyCp s.60	3.3	7	92	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
5⅜	2	LibrtyLn		244	299	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
13⅛	8	LiblL pf			37	12⅞	12	12	— ⅜
24⅞	14	Lifemk .48	2.2	11	135	21⅞	20¼	21⅝	+ ⅞
42	29⅝	Liggel 2.50	6.6	6	430	38	37⅜	37¾	+ ⅜
63⅞	47⅝	LillyEli 2.10	3.6	13	397	58⅝	57⅜	58⅛	+ ⅛
48	35½	LincNt 2.80	6.6	6	x46	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ½
95	71	LincNtpf 3	3.6		1	84½	84½	84½	—1⅜
8⅛	4⅞	Lionel .16	2.3	8	139	7	6⅞	7	
42¼	18⅝	Litton 1b	2.2	7	1147	u45	42⅝	44½	+2⅛
65⅛	29	Litt ptc pf			5	65½	65	65½	+3½
20½	18	Litton pf 2	10.		18	19⅞	19¼	19¼	
35⅛	18⅛	Lockhd		17	2724	u38⅝	36⅛	38⅝	+2⅛
45	21	Loctite .52	1.7	12	267	31⅞	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅜
69⅛	41⅛	Loews 1.20	2.0	4	97	61½	60	61½	+2
18⅛	9⅛	LomFn 1	7.1	7	55	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
21	15¼	LomMt 2.28e	12.	8	20	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	
29⅞	20⅝	LnStar 1.40	5.2	5	105	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅜
18⅛	13⅛	LILCo 1.78	12.	6	391	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
25¼	18⅛	LIL pfP2.43	13.		9	19⅛	19	19¼	+ ⅜
26⅝	26⅛	LIL pfO2.47	11.		6	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
33	25¼	LongDr .76	2.8	9	417	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
52⅞	26⅝	LoralCp 1	1.9	15	376	52¼	50	52⅛	+2⅛
55⅛	21⅜	LaLand 1.48	3.2	12	827	46½	45	46½	+2⅛
26⅝	18⅛	LaPac .40b	2.5	7	893	24⅝	22⅝	24¼	+2⅛
22¼	17⅛	LouvGs 2.06	11.	8	64	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	8½	Lowensl .37t	3.9	20	47	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
18⅛	17½	Lowes n .50	2.8	9	166	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
59⅞	41	Lubrzl 1.60	3.0	12	70	54	53¼	54	+1
17⅜	14⅛	LuckyS 1	6.5	7	123	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅛	Ludlow .70	5.8	10	27	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
16¼	12	Lukens .96	6.4	10	110	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ½
24⅛	13½	LynCSys .40	1.8	15	88	22⅝	21⅛	22⅛	+1½
		— M—M—M —							
34⅛	19¾	MACOM s.24	.7	22	479	32¼	30⅛	32¼	+2
55½	37⅛	MCA 1.50	2.9	10	135	52	51⅛	52	+1
15⅜	10⅛	MEI .40	3.4	6	101	12	11⅝	11⅞	
38⅛	18⅛	MGIC 1	3.8	8	408	27⅛	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅜
22½	14⅝	MacAF 1	4.7	8	7	21½	21⅛	21½	
11⅛	7⅛	MacDn .40	4.0	9	305	10	8½	10	+1⅜
13⅜	7¼	Macke .52	6.0	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23¼	22⅜	MB Ltd g n1.40a			121	22⅜	d22½	22½	— ⅜
21⅝	10	Macmill .82	5.8	8	291	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
54⅝	32	Macy 1.85	3.6	6	5	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅜
49	40	Macypf 4.25	10.		z90	41	41	41	
19⅛	13⅛	MdsFd 1.25e	7.1		87	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
11½	6⅞	MagicCf .60	7.3	4	54	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
32	26⅝	MalonH 1.12	4.0	9	60	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
20⅝	17	MalAst n		8	185	17⅞	17¼	17½	— ⅛
11½	5⅝	Manhln .30b	4.6	3	80	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅝	ManhLf .30	4.3	9	10	7	6⅞	7	
37⅛	29⅝	MfrHan 2.52	8.0	5	151	31⅞	31¼	31½	+ ½
37⅝	26⅝	MAPCO 1.40	3.9	10	362	36	35¼	35⅞	+1
52⅝	34⅝	MarOil s1.60	3.4	8	459	48⅝	47	47¾	+ ⅞
20⅝	13½	MarMid .80	4.4	6	136	18¼	17⅝	18	
15⅛	11⅛	MarionL .64	4.9	17	46	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	10¼	MarkCtl .36	2.7	10	79	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
16⅝	12½	Mark pf1.20	7.9		23	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
30¼	19	Marley 1	4.2	7	1125	24½	22⅞	24	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Marriot .20	1.2	10	607	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
72¼	59	MrshM 3.60	5.2	12	156	68⅝	68	68⅝	+ ⅜
25⅛	15⅛	MrshF 1.24	7.0	8	73	18	17½	17¾	— ⅛
47⅛	29⅞	MartM 2.12	4.3	7	896	u49	45½	49	+3½
30	9¼	MaryK .60	.2	12	42	28⅜	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	17⅝	Md Cup .64	2.5	8	271	25⅝	24	25⅜	+1⅜
27¼	19⅛	Masco .60	2.4	9	134	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	20⅝	Masonlt 1.20	4.9	7	299	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
14¼	10½	MasM 1.40e	12.	8	25	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
13⅜	8⅛	MassyF g			227	10⅛	9⅝	10¼	+ ½
17⅛	13⅛	MasCp 1.72	12.		14	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	9	MasInc 1.12	12.		35	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
37¼	27⅞	MatsuE .68r	2.3	8	1	30	30	30	
10⅛	6⅛	Mattel .30	3.9	7	312	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
7⅜	3⅞	Mattel wt			189	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	21⅞	Matti pf2.50	11.		54	22½	22	22	
27⅝	21⅞	MayDS 1.40	6.0	5	218	23½	23⅛	23½	
25¼	18⅜	MayerO 1.10	5.5	7	6	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
5	3⅛	MaysJW		3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
28⅞	22⅜	Mayto 1.80a	7.3	8	43	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅝	McDrm 1.20	4.7	182	299	25½	24⅞	25½	+ ⅜
29¼	22½	McDr pf2.20	7.7		113	28½	28	28⅛	+ ¼
30⅛	23	McDr pf2.60	11.		15	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
51⅞	39¼	McDnld .56	1.3	10	264	43¼	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
37	20	McDonD .75	1.9	8	1253	u39	37	38⅝	+2⅜
32¼	24	McDonh 1.32	4.9	5	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
31⅜	24	McGEd 1.80	6.8	6	144	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅜
34	23½	McGrH 1.28	4.7	9	71	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅜
64⅜	20⅝	McIntyr g			z4520	57½	56½	57	
16½	12	McLean .64	4.8	14	10	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅝	McLout			3	73	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
58	13	McMorO.10	.2	23	3	433	50	47⅞	49 +2
20½	18¼	McNeil .80	5.4	8	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
29¼	23	Mead 1.80	7.3	5	83	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
48½	28⅝	Measrx .50	1.5	12	133	33⅝	32⅞	33½	+ ⅜
69⅛	30½	Medtrn .60	.9	16	x30	65½	65	65⅛	— ⅛
31½	25¼	Melville 1.40	5.4	7	76	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
39	16½	Memorex		3	213	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
41	33¼	MercStr 1	2.6	6	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
29¼	22½	MerTx s1.20	4.8	7	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
74⅛	62½	Merck 2.30	3.2	15	535	73⅛	72	73⅛	+ ⅜
36½	27	Merdith 1.20	3.6	6	28	33⅛	33½	33½	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅝	MerrLy .96	5.0	7	425	19⅝	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	34⅝	MesaPet n			1082	57¾	55	57¼	+1¾
42⅛	27⅛	MesaRoy n.07e	.2		1056	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+1
18⅛	14⅛	Mesab 1.49e	9.2	11	15	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	15⅛	Mesta			3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	14½	MGM s .60b	2.8	11	450	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+1⅛
73½	50⅝	Metrm 3.20	4.5	9	5	71	70½	71	+ ⅜
40	26	MtE pfC3.90	14.		z250	28½	28	28	+1
85⅛	55	MtE pf 8.32	15.		z10	55½	55½	55½	— ½
15⅜	12⅝	MchGs 1.30b	10.	10	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
28⅛	24½	MhWl pf2.67	11.		11	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
22⅜	16½	MdCTel 1.68	8.8	6	34	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
27½	22½	MdCT pf2.06	8.9		13	23¼	23	23¼	
16⅛	12¼	MidSUt 1.58	12.	5	595	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
5	1⅜	MidlndM			5	173	3⅝	3⅜	3½ — ⅛
27⅛	16½	MidRos 1.30	4.9	8	156	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	MillerW 1.20	6.4	7	121	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	MiltBrd 1	3.4	7	77	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅜
22⅛	14⅛	MiltRoy .40	1.8	14	9	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	19	MinnGs 1.94	8.6	5	2	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
66	46⅝	MMM 2.40	5.1	9	1766	47⅝	47⅛	47½	
21⅞	18	MinPL 1.94	11.	5	14	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
21⅛	9⅝	MirroCp .96	4.7	9	2	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	26	MisnIns s.68	2.3	8	36	30	29⅝	30	— ⅛
55⅛	45½	MPacC 3	5.9	5	109	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅜
23⅛	10½	MoPSv 1b	9.0	6	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	18½	MoPS pf2.44	13.		9	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	36⅛	Mobil s 3	5.6	6	2443	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	MobileH		10	27	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MdMer .20	1.4	6	42	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
14½	7⅝	Mohasco .90	9.9	9	43	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
17½	8½	MohkDta		12	675	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
15⅝	10⅛	MohkR 1.20	10.		27	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
24¼	14¼	Monrh s1.20a	5.9	5	24	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
49⅝	23⅝	Monogr .65a	1.7	6	67	39⅝	37⅝	39¼	+2¼
62	45	Monsan 3.40	5.9	6	1060	58⅛	57⅛	57⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	16	MntDU 1.80	9.5	7	29	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
24⅛	19⅛	MonPw 2.12	11.	8	140	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	16⅛	MonSt 1.80d	11.		18	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	MONY 1.02e	13.	7	45	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
44⅛	27	MoorM 1.12	2.7	6	201	42⅝	41	42	+1½
54⅞	43⅛	Morgan 2.80	6.1	6	308	46¼	45⅛	46	+ ⅜
35⅞	18⅝	MorKn 1.50	4.3	6	65	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
19	13⅛	MorseSh .72	5.5	4	95	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅞	MtgTrAm			8	54	7¾	7½	7⅝ + ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	MorNor 1.40	4.4	9	148	32⅛	30⅜	32	+1
55½	36	Motrola 1.40	2.9	10	504	49	47	48½	+1½
35⅛	24½	MtFuel 2.20	7.7	10	72	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
26⅞	23	MtSTel 2.32	9.7	7	8	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
14⅛	6⅛	Munford		1.4	26	56	7⅛	7½	7⅝ + ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Munfd pf.40	7.6		80	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
17½	12½	Munsng 1.20	8.6	16	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	12	MurphC 1.28	9.0	11	8	14½	14	14¼	+ ¼
91¼	40	MurpOil 1	1.2	13	87	86½	82¼	86¼	+3¾
23⅝	15	MurryO 1.20	5.7	7	13	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
14½	11⅛	MutOm 1.44	12.		21	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9½	MyersL .50	4.3	7	45	11⅞	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅜
		— N—N—N —							
23¾	13¾	NCH .64	2.9	9	158	22¼	21¾	22	+ ½
16⅜	11⅛	NCNB n .64	4.8	6	44	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
81½	56⅜	NCR 1.60	2.4	8	281	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞	+ ⅜
35⅝	20	NLInd 1.20	3.5	11	868	34	32⅝	34	+1⅛
37	19	NLT 1.12	5.0	6	317	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅜
15⅛	8½	NVF s		7	301	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
25½	20⅝	Nabisco 1.62	7.5	7	104	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
35⅝	26¼	Nalco 1.36	4.1	11	578	33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅝
15¼	9¼	Napco .20	1.5	8	25	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
33¼	10¾	Narco .68	4.6	21	57	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	20⅝	Nashua 1.50	5.3	5	60	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
50	33½	NatAirl			18	49½	49½	49½	
25⅛	16½	NatCan .72	3.3	5	60	22	21⅜	21⅞	— ¼
15¼	9⅝	NtCtyL .60	4.8	8	64	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
35⅛	27½	NtDetr 2	7.0	4	46	28⅝	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
30¼	18⅝	NatDist 1.80	6.4	7	394	28⅝	27	28	+1¼
74	63⅝	NDist pf4.25	6.5		z100	65	d63⅝	65	+1⅛
21⅜	16	NDist pr1.85	11.		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
31	25⅛	NatFG 2.54	8.8	6	8	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
26	20⅛	NFG pf 2.30	10.		2	23	23	23	+ ⅜
24⅛	15⅛	NatGyp 1.48	6.9	5	147	21⅝	20⅞	21½	+1⅛
3⅝	1⅝	NatHom		18	28	2⅛	2	2⅛	
19¾	7⅝	NtLibty .28	1.5	11	54	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	16¼	NMdCr s.60	2.3	12	199	26⅛	25	26	+1⅛
28¼	12½	NMedE s.60	2.1	13	668	28⅛	26½	28¼	+2½
18⅛	11	NMineSv .56	4.0	25	56	14⅝	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
19⅜	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	7.3	9	235	u20⅝	18	20½	+2⅛
36⅛	18½	NtSemic		11	929	33⅝	32⅝	33	+ ⅝
21¼	14¼	NtSvIn 1.24	6.6	6	21	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
21⅜	13¼	NStand 1.24	6.4	6	66	19⅜	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
35½	25⅛	NatlStl 2.60	8.7	4	284	29⅞	27	29⅞	+2⅛
5¼	3⅝	NatTea		6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	26⅛	Natom s1.10	4.0	5	417	28⅛	27⅞	27¾	
49⅞	46¼	Natom pf 4	8.6		61	46½	d46⅛	46½	
23⅛	19¾	NevPw s2.12	9.0	7	34	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
16⅛	12½	NevP pf1.60	12.		z100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	18½	NevP pf2.30	12.		z300	19½	19½	19½	+1⅛
19⅛	14⅛	NevP pf1.95	12.		1	16	16	16	
23½	19⅝	NEngEl 2.36	11.	6	46	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅜
16⅞	13½	NEnGE 1.60	12.	5	x32	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
34	17½	NENucl s.26	1.1	19	170	24⅝	23½	24¼	+1⅛
36¼	31	NEngT 3.40	10.	7	11	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
18⅛	15	NYSEG 1.76	11.	6	105	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
89¼	70¾	NYS pf 8.80	12.		z50	73	73	73	+1¼
3⅝	2½	Newcrp			29	3⅛	3	3⅛	
10½	7½	Newell n .70	8.0	4	10	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
48	24⅝	Newhall .80	1.8	8	192	43⅝	42⅞	43⅝	+ ½
42⅛	21½	Newmt 1.30a	3.4	8	740	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
130	72½	Newt pf4.50	3.7		5	121½	119	121	+2
21⅛	8¼	Newprk .20	.9	17	844	u22¼	21	22	+1¼
15⅝	12	NiaMP 1.44	11.	6	138	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	28⅝	NiaMpf 3.60	12.		z50	29½	29½	29½	
52½	42	NiaMpf 5.25	12.		z100	42½	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	NiagSh 1.21e	7.8		77	16⅛	15½	15⅞	
35⅜	26½	NICOR 2.52	7.6	7	366	33⅝	33	33	— ¼
35	26⅝	NICO pf1.90	5.7		2	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¾
28⅞	21⅞	NorfWn 1.92	6.9	5	290	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+ ½
25¼	17¼	Norlin 1.60	8.6	4	19	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
28⅞	18⅛	Norris 1.40	6.0	6	106	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ⅜

Huge Gains Coming as Money Eases

Turn in the Cycle Will Build Fortunes

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12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
40½	19⅛	NACoal .64	1.6	10	30	39⅝	38⅝	39¼	+
5¼	2⅝	NoAMtg			45	3⅛	3½	3½	—
32	24⅝	NoAPhl 1.70	6.5	4	28	26½	26	26⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	NoestUt 1.10	12.	7	134	9⅛	9	9	
21⅝	11¼	NCalSL .70	4.5	4	7	15½	15½	15½	—
16⅞	13	NIndPS 1.58	11.	7	110	14	13⅝	13⅝	
58⅛	33⅝	NorNGs 3	5.6	7	106	54⅝	53½	53½	—
101½	94⅞	NoNG pf8.48	8.9		z180	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
25⅛	21⅛	NoStPw 2.28	10.	6	75	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
46	34⅝	NSPw pf4.10	11.		z130	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
46⅛	30⅝	NorTel g 1			348	44⅛	42⅝	43½	+
11⅞	5	Nthgate g			410	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+
45	27⅛	Nortrp 1.80	4.0	7	1530	u45⅛	40½	45⅛	+
36⅛	24½	NwstAirl .80	2.9	7	265	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+
29⅛	23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.2	6	39	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+
33½	17	NwtEnr s1.30	4.3	7	220	31⅝	30⅛	30½	+
37⅛	25⅛	NwtInd 2.05	6.1	6	1280	34	33¼	33⅛	+
26⅛	21⅛	NwtP pf2.50	11.		22	22	22	22	+
11⅞	8⅛	NwMLf 1e	11.	9	41	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
32¼	24⅛	NwStW 1.80	7.4	5	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
35⅝	22	Norton 1.60	4.8	7	168	33⅝	33⅛	33	+1
17⅛	14¼	NorSim 1.04b	6.7	7	304	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
48⅝	25½	Nucor s .36	.9	7	82	38¼	36⅛	38⅝	+
		— O—O—O —							
62	18½	OKC 1.20	2.2	18	300	55	53	54⅝	+
40¼	16¼	OakInd .40	1.1	15	585	37	36	36⅝	+
20	15⅛	OakiteP 1.28	7.3	8	2	17½	17½	17½	
29⅞	15⅝	OcciPet 1.50	5.7	5	1603	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	
13⅝	5⅝	OcciPet wt			159	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞	
47½	27⅛	OcclP pf2.16	5.1		33	42½	42	42½	
95	52⅝	OcclP pf3.60	4.2		27	86	84½	86	
93	52	OcclP pf 4	4.8		2	84	84	84	
24½	19½	OcclP pf2.50	12.		19	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+
20⅝	16½	OcclP pf2.12	12.		17	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+
22½	18	OcclP pf2.30	12.		15	18⅝	18	18	
40	27⅝	Ogden 2	5.9	5	94	34¼	33½	34	+
16⅝	13	OhioEd 1.76	13.	9	344	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+
39½	29	OhEd pf3.90	13.		z110	30⅛	29⅝	29¾	+
44	33	OhEd pf4.40	13.		z120	34	33¼	34¼	+
47	33½	OhEd pf4.44	13.		z100	34½	34½	34½	+
45	33	OhEd pf4.56	13.		z100	36	36	36	+
16	15¼	OhEd pf1.80	12.		7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
87⅝	62	OhEd pf8.64	13.		z100	66	66	66	+
104	89	OhE pf10.48	11.		z200	92½	92	92½	+
23½	17¼	OhP pfG2.27	13.		5	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
120	103	OhP pfA 14	13.		z280	106	105½	105½	
119⅛	103½	OhP pfF 14	13.		z130	106	106	106	
17⅞	13	OklaGE 1.60	12.	10	x216	13⅝	13	13¼	+
26¼	18	OklaNG 1.80	8.0	7	64	22½	22	22⅛	+
25	16⅝	Olin 1	5.8	6	507	17¾	16⅞	17¼	+
36⅛	27⅛	Omark 1.44	4.3	5	45	33⅝	33	33¼	+
26¼	18½	Oneida 1	4.2	4	60	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+
13¼	9⅝	Opelika .84	6.3	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅝	12⅝	OranRk 1.56	12.	6	82	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+
9	5½	Orange		7	142	8⅝	7¾	8¼	+
13⅛	7½	OrionC .48	4.8	6	100	10⅝	10⅛	10	—
19⅝	10⅛	OutMar 1.22e	8.0	8	82	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—
25⅛	17¼	OutletCo 1	5.2	5	23	19	18⅝	18⅝	
18⅛	13⅝	OverhDr .84	5.2	5	27	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25½	17½	OvrnTr 1.24	5.3	4	8	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
40¼	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.4	7	64	37	36	37	+
31	24⅛	OwenC 1.20	3.9	8	1186	31	29⅝	30½	+
22⅛	17¾	OwenIll 1.26	6.3	5	165	20¼	20	20⅛	
68½	55	OwnIl pf4.75	7.9		2	60½	60½	60½	—
12¼	9¼	Oxfrdln .68	6.5	5	7	10½	10½	10½	—
		— P—Q —							
23½	15⅛	PHH Gp .80	3.7	9	19	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+
12¼	7½	PNBMt 1.08e	12.		28	9⅛	8⅞	9	+
34¼	23⅝	PPG 2	4.9	6	89	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+
26½	12⅝	PSA			4	48	21⅜	21⅛	21¼ +
12⅞	10⅝	PacAS 1.28	11.		28	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	512	23¼	23	23⅛	+
23⅞	19⅝	PacLtg 2.24	10.	6	46	22⅛	21⅞	22	
53⅝	41	PacLm 2.40	5.2	12	36	46½	46	46½	+
20	16½	PNwTel 1.64	9.7	7	10	17	16⅞	16⅞	—
22⅝	17	PacPw 2.04	11.	8	233	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
15⅝	9¾	PacScie .40	2.5	9	162	u16¼	14½	16¼	+
15⅝	11¾	PacTT 1.40	11.	7	99	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+
22¼	10⅝	PacTin 1	5.0	7	19	20	19½	20	+
11¼	7⅛	PaineW .44	4.8	4	49	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+
15⅛	12¼	PalW pf1.30	10.		19	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
19⅝	14⅝	PalmBc 1.20	7.8	4	33	17¼	16½	17⅛	+
4¼	2⅝	Pamida			108	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+
8	5½	PanAm		5	736	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+
66	40	PanEP 3.10	5.1	7	119	60⅝	60	60¼	—
24¼	17	Papcft 1.25b	7.3	6	120	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
22½	10⅝	Pargas 1.08	5.6	7	19	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+
39⅛	18⅛	ParkDr s .24	.7	13	148	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+
32⅝	24	ParHan 1.20	4.3	7	272	28⅛	27⅝	28	+
17⅛	14⅛	ParkPn s.36	2.4	8	244	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	—
25½	10⅝	PatPtl			478	22¼	20¼	22¼	+
26	16⅝	Paylsnw .60	2.9	8	21	20½	19⅝	20½	+
26½	18⅝	Peabdy .32	1.4	9	185	23⅛	22¼	23	+
16⅛	6⅛	Pengo		76	34	13⅝	13	13⅝	+
26	13⅝	PenCen		9	404	22⅝	21¼	22⅛	+
12⅝	9⅝	PenCn prA			1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+
7⅛	4⅝	PenCn prB			532	6⅛	6	6⅛	+
49½	46⅝	PenCn pf wi			173	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+
6¼	3⅝	PenDix		42	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+
11½	7⅛	PennCp n.16	1.7	6	1790	9⅝	9	9⅝	+
33⅝	24¾	Penney 1.76	6.9	7	x378	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+
68	51½	PaCo pf4.62	7.6		1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
21⅛	17⅝	PaPL 2.04	12.	5	163	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
47	37	PaPL pf4.50	12.		z380	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	+
109	94	PaPL pf 11	11.		z1010	98½	98	98	
116	102	PaPL pf 13	13.		z20	103	103	103	
81	62	PaPL pf 8	13.		z70	64	64	64	
86½	68⅛	PaPL pf8.70	12.		z20	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+
35⅝	30⅛	Penwit 2.20	7.1	6	33	31⅛	30⅝	31	
22	19	Penw pf1.60	8.2		15	19½	19⅛	19⅝	
44½	34¼	Pennzol s		10	700	42¼	41¼	42	+
94	80¼	Pennz pfB 8	9.7		z70	82½	82½	82½	
16	9⅝	PeopDr .24	2.0	7	61	12¼	12	12⅛	+
44	31⅝	PeopGs 3	7.3	8	194	41½	40⅝	41	+
28½	21⅝	PepsiCo 1.14	4.6	9	815	25	24⅝	24⅞	+
42¼	26¼	PerkinE .72	1.8	15	437	41⅜	39⅝	41	+
42	28	Petrie 1.40	4.9	8	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+
30	22⅝	Petroln s.64	2.2	12	98	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+
33	20⅝	PetRs 2.51e	8.3		47	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—
30	19¼	PetRs pf1.75	6.3		9	28⅛	28	28	—
41⅝	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.4	12	691	39	37⅝	39	+
33½	20⅞	PhelpD 1.20a	3.9	9	848	31⅛	30⅝	31	—
17⅝	13½	PhilaEl 1.80	12.	8	300	14½	14	14⅛	+
44	32	PhilE pf4.30	13.		z400	35	34	34	
44¼	32½	PhilE pf4.40	13.		z80	34½	34½	34½	
90½	65	PhilE pf8.75	13.		z100	68½	68½	68½	—
79⅞	60	PhilE pf7.85	13.		z100	61½	61½	61½	—
96½	77	PhilE pf9.50	12.		z30	78	78	78	+
79⅝	58	PhilE pf7.80	13.		z100	61½	61½	61½	+
75½	58	PhilE pf7.75	13.		z200	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+
35⅛	21¾	PhilSub 1.18	3.3	10	69	33¼	31⅝	33⅛	+
38⅛	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.7	9	1151	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	+
6½	4⅛	PhilInd .32	6.1	5	43	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
10¼	8⅝	PhilInd pf 1	10.		14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
50⅛	29½	PhilPet 1.40	3.0	8	981	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+
15⅝	10	PhilVH .60	4.2	6	45	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+
20	8⅛	PiedAvt .24	1.6	4	40	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	—
22	16⅛	PieNG 1.56a	8.7	8	9	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	—
41⅛	32	Pilsbry 1.72	4.7	7	185	36⅛	34⅝	36⅛	+
35⅝	23⅝	Pionerl s1.16	3.7	11	392	31⅝	30⅝	31⅜	+
32½	22⅝	PitnyB 1.40	4.6	8	287	31⅞	30⅝	30½	
33¼	24⅝	PitmB pf2.12	6.8		432	31⅝	31	31¼	+
30⅝	17⅝	PitIstn 1.20	4.4	14	1673	27⅝	26¼	27⅛	+
7⅝	5	PlanRsc			8	88	5⅝	5½	5⅝
22¼	16½	Plantrn .16	.8	14	28	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
25¼	12	Playboy .12	.8	14	102	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+
29¼	19⅝	Plessey 1.32e	5.7	8	5	23⅛	23	23	
34⅝	17	Pneumo 1	2.9	12	173	34⅛	31⅛	34	+
23¼	11⅝	PogoPd .20b	1.0	13	586	20⅝	20	20⅛	+
56	22⅝	Polaroid 1	3.8	17	1024	26⅝	25⅝	26	+
23	11⅞	Pndrosa .40	3.1	4	87	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+
38	24⅛	PopTal 1.16	3.7	4	19	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	
21½	14	Portec .80b	5.2	7	118	15½	14½	15½	+1
18⅝	13	PortGE 1.70	13.	9	153	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
25½	19⅛	PorG pf2.60	13.		1	20	20	20	

(Continued on Page 10)

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Saturday-Sunday, January 5-6, 1980

...necon Is Proceeding Rapidly With New Nuclear-Plant Programs

...W, Jan. 4 (AP-DJ) — At ...n the United States and ...er Western countries are ...uclear-power projects be... ...doubts about safety, the ...on and other Communist ... in Eastern Europe are ...g at full speed with an ...nuclear-energy program. ...S.S.R. is fully in favor of ...wer and would be so even ...ngers were considerably ...us than in fact they are," ...ent commentary by Kuz...ov, a Soviet journalist.

...w's allies share that view. ...fficial from Czechoslova... ...stance, calls nuclear pow...lly the only source" of in... ...his country's output of ... A Hungarian official de... ...t his country expects nu...gy to supply half the na... ...power between 1981 and ...t Germany says it expects ...e "major part" of its elec... ...oducing capacity after ...m new nuclear-power sta...

Comecon's Program

...com, the Soviet bloc's eco... ...lliance, is embarked on an ... program to increase its ...power generating capacity ...million kilowatts by 1990 ...e present range of 15-to-18 ... That would bring it close to ... level, which is projected at ...lion kilowatts for 1990, up ...e present 52.3 million.

...con's aim is for nuclear ...o account for 25 percent of ...tricity generated in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in ...mpared with only 4 percent ...y contrast, nuclear power ...y accounts for 11.4 percent ... electricity produced in the ... States and 8 percent of the ...tion in the European Eco... Community.

...reason for the Soviet nuclear ...s clear enough. The Soviet ... is the world's biggest pro... of oil, and it has huge depo... natural gas. But as those ...es decline and extraction ...ise, the Soviet Union, like the ... the world, is looking for al...ive energy sources.

No Opposition

...l Josephson, an American ...ecently completed a study of ...oviet nuclear-power industry, ...that "one of the strongest ...s" of the bloc's nuclear pro... ...is the "absence of a very vocal ...nuclear movement."

...r. Josephson, who is with the ...nal Council for Soviet and ...European Research, based in ...bridge, Mass., says there is "ev...ce of a few engineers in the So... Union saying the program is ...g too quickly or going along the ...g lines." But he adds, "there's no major public dissent — they can go ahead" with their projects.

When dissent surfaces, as it sometimes does, it attracts keen interest in the West. A recent example is an article by two top Soviet energy specialists warning of problems in the country's nuclear-power program. It was not the first time the two had expressed such views, but this time their warning appeared in Kommunist, the leading theoretical journal of the Communist Party.

Some Dissent

The scientists, Nikolai Dollezhal and Yuri Koryakin, said that as matters now stand, the western sections of the Soviet Union (where more than 60 percent of the population lives, most of the industry is based and most of the nuclear-power stations are located) could soon reach their "ecological capacity" for new nuclear-power facilities.

They recommended changing existing plans and locating new nuclear-power stations in less-populated parts of the country, from which the power could be transmitted to the western sections. They also warned of problems in storing and transporting fuel, and they advocated building giant nuclear-power complexes that would take fuel through the entire cycle from enrichment to disposal.

Given the general absence of public debate here, there is no way of knowing what sort of behind-the-scenes disputes the scientists' article might have masked. Nonetheless, their criticism was not opposition to nuclear power. "Constructing the energy base of developed socialism is impossible without nuclear power," they wrote.

Most Westerners believe that the pro-nuclear forces are firmly in control here and throughout Comecon. One indication of the official attitude is the cautious approach of the state-controlled media to the nuclear-power controversy in the West.

The Soviet media generally have ignored the anti-nuclear movements. The Communist world itself apparently has been the scene of serious nuclear accidents. Zhores Medvedev, a dissident Soviet biochemist who now lives in England, has charged that in the late 1950s there was an explosion at a nuclear-waste disposal site in the Ural Mountains that killed hundreds of people and devastated miles of landscape. The Soviet Union denied there was such an accident, but Mr. Medvedev's allegations are supported in part by Western intelligence reports.

The Central Intelligence Agency believes that at least two other major nuclear accidents occurred in the Soviet Union — one in 1960 or 1961, the other in the early 1970s. And in Czechoslovakia, the Charter 77 human-rights group has reported two serious accidents — one in 1976 and one in 1977 — at a reactor in the southwestern part of Slovakia.

Communist officials generally deny any nuclear mishaps. Last April, Pyotr Neporozhny, the Soviet Power Minister, admitted to a visiting U.S. congressional delegation that "several minor accidents" had occurred over the last 25 years, but he insisted that the damage had been contained.

The official playing down of nuclear accidents is in keeping with the Eastern bloc's approach to disasters of any sort. But it is also in keeping with the official view that nuclear power, as one Soviet scientist recently put it, is "totally safe, both for people and for the environment."

In line with that view, the Soviet Union says it is even building nuclear-power plants within city limits. And in all of their nuclear projects, the Eastern-bloc countries are concerned with safety, but their idea of nuclear-plant safety is thought to be different from that of Western producers.

Mr. Josephson says the Western approach in building reactors is "to plan for the most improbable type of accident," in the hope of preventing it or at least mitigating its effects. The Russians, he believes, do not assume the worst — but, rather, feel that "if you make the reactors maintainable and keep up the maintenance, you prevent the accident."

But, he asks, "what if the worse were to happen?" The answer is not clear.



Herve de Carmoy

People in Business

BCT Midland Bank, formerly Banque de la Construction et des Travaux Publics, in a change in management structure, has appointed Herve de Carmoy chairman of the executive board and chief executive officer and Charles Delamare chairman of its supervisory council.

* * *

John Harris, a director in Hong Kong of Bankers Trust Asia Ltd., has been named a vice president of Bankers Trust.

* * *

Serge Percheron has been appointed director of the refineries department for Mobil Oil Francaise, succeeding Charles Laurent who has retired.

Gold Falls to $595.50 on Rumors

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 4 — The price of gold fell $34.50 an ounce today to finish European trading at $595.50 following rumors that the U.S. Treasury was planning to auction a large amount of bullion.

Dealers said the market was nervous and volatile.

After a fall in Asian markets, gold was fixed here this morning at $596 an ounce, off $34 from late yesterday, and by the afternoon fixing, the price had dropped further to $588 an ounce.

But a late-afternoon strengthening took the price up to $594-597 an ounce, bid and asked.

In later New York trading, gold prices continued to fluctuate but firmed to about $605 to $610 an ounce.

Zurich bullion dealers attributed the overnight drop to rumors of a possible large U.S. Treasury auction in the near future.

According to the rumors, the Treasury would offer 6 million ounces of gold but dealers said that was exaggerated. "That's much too much," one dealer said.

It was reported from Washington in late trading here that the U.S. Treasury refused to comment on the rumors and that it would soon announce a large auction, but it appeared there was no basis for the speculation. The Treasury's auctions can be held only five days after such an announcement.

U.S. Treasury officials held meetings Wednesday and Thursday on developments in the gold market, but apparently decided against making any public comment either on the recent sharp run-up in prices or the drop in the price late yesterday.

U.S. gold policy has not changed, one government source said today. He said the Treasury is reserving the right to sell gold at market-related prices on relatively short-notice with varying time frequencies and varying amounts to be offerred.

The Treasury told the Senate Banking Committee Dec. 12 that "it isn't the purpose of the gold sales to stabilize the gold market." The Treasury held its last auction Nov. 1.

About the time of the report, and the news of renewed turbulence in the Iranian and Afghanistan situations, gold prices began firming again.

Zurich dealers predicted that if an auction did not materialize, gold prices would take another surge.

Meanwhile, in generally thin foreign exchange dealings, the dollar gained against all other major currencies except the yen and the Canadian dollar.

Dealers said there was no news directly affecting the U.S. currency. Instead, pressure to buy the dollar came almost exclusively from commercial customers seeking to cover short positions established earlier this week, particularly yesterday when gold rose dramatically.

Indirectly, and to a much lesser extent, the abrupt downward turn in the price of gold today also was seen as helping the dollar.

The dollar's sharpest move was against the yen. The U.S. currency dropped to 234.70 yen by late afternoon from 238.30 yesterday after a large commercial buying order for yen in London in the morning.

The dollar also eased to $Can.1.1675 from $Can.1.1685.

However, the dollar edged higher to 1.7118 Deutsche marks from 1.71 DM yesterday, to 1.57475 Swiss francs from 1.5690 and to 4.01975 French francs from 4.0082.

The dollar was marginally firmer against sterling, which dipped to $2.2375 from $2.2397.

Three-month prices of most of the base metals and silver also started to rally in late trading after earlier losses in response to the gold rise.

In what dealers said was "fairly chaotic" conditions, silver futures, which fell to as low as £12 an ounce, rebounded to £16.50, still off from £17.50 late yesterday.

In New York, the Commodity Exchange raised effective Jan. 9 margins on all gold futures contracts to $5,000 from $1,500 to $3,000 previously.

U.S. Retailers' December Sales Slowed

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP-DJ) — Warm weather and a cooling economy slowed Christmas buying, but big U.S. retailers posted respectable December sales figures while forecasting a sluggish first half of 1980.

As usual, K Mart Corp. sales led the major chains with a 12 percent gain from December 1978. F.W. Woolworth sales rose 8.1 percent, and Montgomery Ward, a unit of Mobil, said its sales were up 4.6 percent. J.C. Penney sales continued slow, with a 3.4 percent increase, and Sears, Roebuck, the nation's largest retailer, recorded a disappointing 3.9 percent sales increase.

A sales surge in the final days before Christmas helped many companies recover from what had loomed as a bleak December. Sears, for instance, said "unexpectedly strong last-minute" shopping was an important factor, and William Andres, Dayton Hudson Corp. chairman, said sales during the Christmas week boosted the company's December sales increase to 15 percent from an anticipated 10 to 12 percent rise.

Unseasonably warm weather in the Middle West and East had slowed buying of items such as winter coats, and many retailers feared the developing recession would be a drag on Christmas purchases.

The most popular goods tended to reflect the changing economic times. Small appliances, housewares, entertainment devices such as electronic games and energy-related goods, such as blankets, topped buying lists, retailers said. "Practical gifts sold well, especially anything to do with energy conservation," said Richard Falck, senior vice president of K Mart.

Richard Anderson, Woolworth president, said shoe sales in the company's Kinney and footlocker divisions reflected the difficulties of the footwear industry in women's fashion footwear and a big increase in the cost of leather and of imported shoes.

At Sears, officials said the December figures mean the company will not meet its projected 5 percent sales increase in the fiscal fourth quarter, ending Jan. 31. Nor is it expected to end fiscal 1980 with an overall sales increase. Sears sales are down 2.7 percent for the first 11 months, making it the only major retailer with lower volume for the period.

The outlook for the first half of 1980, most retailers said, is for difficult times. Mr. Falck said business since Christmas has been good, with the company stepping up promotional activity to try to keep it that way.

Jeffrey Feiner and Fran Blechman, retailing analysts for Merrill Lynch, said most major retailers hit the low end of their sales expectations for December and expect trouble this year. "We believe that retailers have to be particularly cautious relative to inventory commitment and sales budgets for the next several quarters," they said, adding: "Christmas was a blip in a trend."

Other retailers benefiting from stronger December sales included Carter Hawley Hale Stores, up 12 percent; City Products, a unit of Household Finance, up 21 percent; Zayre Corp., up 15 percent; Wal-Mart Stores, up 41 percent, and May Department Stores, up 9 percent.

Rise in Defense Issues Aids Rebound in Wall St. Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (Reuters) — Defense issues led a broad rebound by New York Stock Exchange prices today after the sharp setback of the prior two sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.53 to 828.84 and advances led declines about four to one. Turnover slowed to about 39 million shares.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve said in a delayed report that the U.S. M-1 money supply rose $2 billion in the week ended Dec. 26 to $381.7 billion. The average in the latest month was $380.2 billion, a 2.8-percent rise compared with the 13 weeks previously. M-2 rose $2.5 billion to $949.5 billion. The four-weeks' average of $947 billion was a 6.8-percent rise.

American Motors jumped one to eight in active trading. It reported a 74-percent rise in December auto sales and said it is raising base prices on average-equipped autos by $50, or 0.6 percent.

General Motors gained one to 50⅞ and Chrysler ½ to 7⅞ but Ford Motor slipped ¼ to 31½. GM's late-December sales eased 5.1 percent and Chrysler's were off just 6.9 percent in late December, improving from the 36-percent fall in mid-month. Ford's fell 16.1 percent.

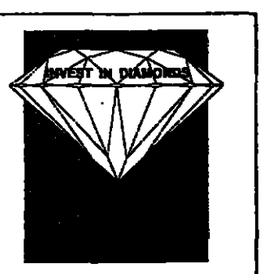
Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States
Levi Strauss *

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	631.50	457.90
Profits	53.68	40.24
Per share	1.28	0.91
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2,100.	1,680.
Profits	191.45	144.97
Per share	4.58	3.28

* *Per share adjusted for two-for-one stock split in December, 1979.*



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Automaker Charged With Homicide

Ford Pinto Trial May Open Wide Issues

WINAMAC, Ind., Jan. 4 (AP-DJ) — The pending trial of Ford Motor here on criminal charges over the fiery wreck of a Ford-manufactured Pinto subcompact automobile opens up broad issues.

Almost 1½ years ago, on an August evening near Goshen, Ind., three teen-aged girls were killed in their 1973 Pinto when it erupted into flames after being hit from behind by a van.

On Monday, Ford Motor will go on trial in this remote farm community on criminal charges of "reckless homicide" stemming from that crash. A grand jury, in essence, has accused the No. 2 automaker of building and selling a car with the knowledge that its gasoline tank posed a hazard in a rear-end collision, and then doing nothing about it.

The company did do something about it later under government pressure, finally recalling about 1.5 million 1971-76 Pintos for modification — too late, in this case, to matter.

The trial will be conducted under the glare of national publicity. Ford, which has pleaded not guilty, intends a vigorous defense, led by a nationally prominent trial lawyer. The giant automaker will be facing a small band of volunteer legal experts and a part-time county prosecutor in a trial that is expected to last for months.

The Issues

The issues stretch beyond whether certain older model Pinto cars are unsafe. For one thing, the trial is bound to raise important new questions about the legal liability that a manufacturer bears for his products. And it could ultimately influence thinking in consumer-product industries all around the United States.

Regardless of the outcome, the trial will focus public attention on an entire area of automotive safety that critics say has been neglected by both rule-makers and car-makers — the risk of death or serious injury in an accident from fire rather than from the impact itself. Fire-safety considerations in autos have largely been "design afterthoughts" that leave "essentially no margin of safety above" rock-bottom federal requirements, charges William Haddon, president of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety in Washington.

Now, as more and more small cars appear on U.S. roadways with trucks and large autos, the vulnerability of their gasoline tanks, which can carry the explosive power of 50 or more sticks of dynamite, is an increasing worry.

Immediate Stakes

Six previous suits stemming from Pinto crashes have been settled out-of-court by Ford, including three of more than $1 million, and dozens more are in the courts, a lawyers' group said earlier this year.

The immediate stakes here, of course, are highest for Ford, which has already been hurt by prior waves of adverse publicity about Pinto fires and is fighting dozens of civil lawsuits demanding damages totaling more than a $1 billion.

A Ford loss could encourage more civil damage suits and make it more difficult and expensive for the company to clear away existing ones. And even if Ford wins this case, a protracted public rehashing of allegations of unsafe design could trigger new sales resistance to the company's small autos, whose fuel tanks have long since been completely redesigned.

So, while the direct penalties in this case are modest — Ford's maximum fine cannot exceed $30,000 under Indiana law — the company is sparing no effort in its defense.

But almost everyone involved sees more at stake than the judgment on a particular model automobile. The case could "plow a lot of new and unusual ground," says Pulaski County Circuit Court Judge Harold Staffeldt, who will preside in the cramped courtroom here.

Prosecutor Michael Cosentino agrees that he wants to establish some broad principles. "The key issue," he says, "is that a company, regardless of whether it makes cars, refrigerators or TV sets, has responsibility to fix a product it knows is defective."

De Paul University law professor Terrence Kiely, one of the several volunteers helping to prepare the state's case, goes further. The successful criminal prosecution of a corporation in such a case, he suggests, could be a significant first step toward eventually making individual businessmen liable to criminal prosecution for defective products.

Such implications have not escaped Ford Motor.

In addition, Ford may be eager to clear up a few issues of its own — specifically, which laws and regulations confronting businessmen today take precedence over others. Thus, the company is expected to mount a strong challenge to the constitutionality of its indictment, arguing that federal auto-safety law pre..mpts state and local prosecutions in that area.

A Bigger Problem

Some auto-safety critics see the trial here as only a manifestation of a much bigger problem. The dangers associated with auto fuel tanks in general could be greatly reduced, they argue, though few automakers are rushing to do so. And government standards, they complain, are simply too weak.

Even some of Detroit's own agree. Roy Haeusler, retired auto-safety director for Chrysler, worries that many motorists are "sitting in virtual time bombs" because of outmoded fuel-tank designs.

While Ford Pintos have taken the heaviest publicity beating, other makes are not immune. General Motors, for example, has spent its share of time and money on fire-related civil suits over the years; it is appealing a $2.5 million verdict in connection with a Chevrolet Chevelle that burst into flames after being hit from behind.

GM a little over a year ago also ordered a recall to make safety improvements to the gas tanks of every 1976 and 1977 Chevrolet Chevette subcompact it built, though it said it had not any reports of Chevette fires.

Federal safety investigators, meanwhile, have expressed concern over fuel-tank safety in nearly a million 1970-73 Ford Maverick and Comet compacts. And they are being urged by some experts to revive an earlier investigation of certain late-model Japanese-built Toyotas.

Federal regulators hope that actions such as GM's moving the fuel tanks forward on the new compacts will occur more and more. "From a research standpoint, the problem has been solved for years," says Kennerly Diggs, head of passenger-vehicle research for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. "We're simply waiting for manufacturers to start applying" the obvious solutions when they design new models.

News and Notes

Volkswagen of America will temporarily layoff 4,000 workers at its plant in Westmoreland, Pa., as the result of a strike over contract differences with United Auto Workers members at its South Charleston, W.Va. stamping plant. The UAW members are seeking pay parity with union members working for U.S. automakers.

* * *

United Auto Workers and Chrysler reopened contract talks Friday to find an additional $259.5 million in government-mandated concessions for the financially battered corporation. Union leaders predicted a quick resolution of the talks, possibly by Saturday, even though Chrysler's Canadian workers complicated the process by deciding they will not accept further sacrifices. That action increased the burden on U.S. workers by an estimated $26 million. Angered by the defection of the 13,000 Canadian workers, the U.S. negotiating committee approved a resolution asking that Chrysler avoid investing in Canada any of the money it saves through contract concessions.

* * *

Ciba-Geigy's earnings last year were not quite up to expectations, Chairman Louis von Planta says without giving figures. The chemical and pharmaceuticals company says it was unable to pass on higher costs mainly caused by inflation, due to competitive reasons or government intervention.

* * *

Hewlett-Packard is selling a new personal computer system, priced at $3,250 in the United States that is comparable in size to a portable typewriter. The computer is designed for individual use in business and industry, but also is expected to be used in schools and in the home, the company says.

W. Germany Widens Transactions Deficit

FRANKFURT, Jan. 4 (Reuters) — West Germany's provisional November current-account deficit widened to 902 million Deutsche marks from a downward revised 827 million DM in October and compared with a 2.55-billion-DM surplus in November 1978, the Bundesbank said today.

The Labor Office reported unemployment rose by 67,810 in December to 866,800, or 3.8 percent of the work force from November's 3.5 percent.

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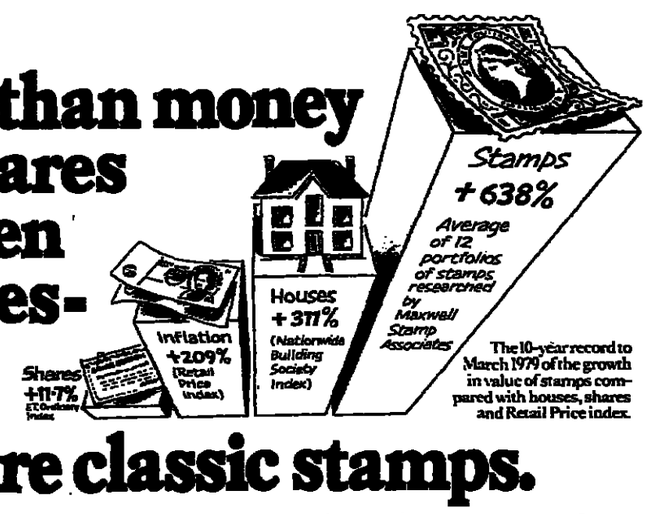
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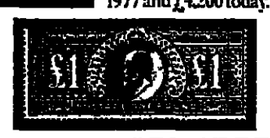
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
39	29	Potlch 1.32	4.1	6	82	32¼	31	32¼	+1
14⅝	11⅛	PotmEl 1.40	12.	7	61	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
27⅝	22¾	Premier s.54	2.1	11	27	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
16	6¾	Presley s.361	3.6	3	92	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
25¾	14⅜	PrimeC s		20	669	24⅝	23⅛	23¾	+1
14	8⅝	PrimMt s		14	80	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
89¾	70¼	ProctG 3.40	4.6	10	210	73⅝	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅜
13¾	10⅝	PrdRsh s		9	31	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
28	19⅛	Proler 1.40	5.6	4	24	25¼	24⅞	25	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅞	PSvCol 1.60	11.	10	163	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
27	22	PSInd 2.32	10.	6	242	23⅜	23	23	— ⅛
39	30	PSIn pf 3.50	11.		z10	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅞
13	9⅞	PSIn pf 1.08	11.		z700	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
21⅛	15	PSvNH 2.12	13.	6	85	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
26⅜	20	PSNH pf2.75	13.		z600	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ½
27¼	20¼	PSNH pf2.81	13.		580	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
21½	17⅜	PSvNM 1.92	11.	7	403	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
22¾	18⅛	PSvEG 2.20	11.	6	137	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11½	PSEG pf1.40	11.		4	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
56½	40½	PSEG pf5.05	12.		z510	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅞
24	18⅝	PSEG pf2.17	12.		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
72¾	56¼	PSEG pf6.80	12.		z100	59	58⅝	59	+1½
26½	20⅝	PSEG pf2.43	12.		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
115	101½	PSE pf12.25	12.		z100	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	
11¾	5⅝	Publick		9	84	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Pueblo		4	16	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
17½	13⅝	PgSPL 1.64	11.	8	108	14⅝	14⅜	14½	
43½	29⅝	Pullmn 1.80	4.7	7	328	38⅝	37½	38⅛	+ ⅜
18½	14⅝	Purex 1.28	8.1	7	39	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
9¾	3⅛	PurlmFa			144	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
35¼	25	Purolir 1.36	5.1	7	64	27	26½	26¾	+ ⅞
30½	22	QuakO 1.40	5.0	7	194	28⅛	27½	28	+ ⅜
18	13½	QuakSO s.80	5.3	10	504	15½	14⅜	15⅛	+ ⅜
33	18⅜	Quanex s1.72	4.4	8	11	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	6½	Questar .20	3.0	11	x43	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
14⅝	9	RBInd .28	2.9	6	12	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
28¼	21⅛	RCA 1.60	7.1	6	391	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
62⅛	48	RCA pf 4	8.1		5	50	49½	49½	
12½	8½	RLC s .48	4.2	5	42	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
13	7⅞	RTE .65	8.1	5	62	8⅛	7⅞	8	
12⅝	10	RalsPur .58	5.3	9	529	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	7	Ramad .12e	1.5	17	817	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
23	12⅜	Ranco .84	5.9	5	46	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ½
24¼	13⅞	RapAm .80e	3.8	5	56	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
64	45¼	RapA pf2.25	3.4		2	u66	66	66	+2
20½	18	RapA pfC 3	15.		7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
37	20⅜	Raybt 1.60b	7.2	5	18	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	12⅜	Raymdint 1	6.3	5	102	15⅝	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅛
67	42½	Raythn 2	2.9	11	1670	u68⅝	65⅝	68¼	+3¼
29⅝	26⅜	ReadBat s.80	2.7	12	398	u29¾	27⅞	29¾	+2¼
16⅛	10⅝	RltRef 1.57e	14.	7	14	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Redmn .14s	1.6	6	246	8½	8	8½	+ ½
10¼	7⅜	ReeceCp .60	7.5	6	14	8⅛	8	8	
33⅝	24⅞	ReevsB 2	7.0	4	7	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ¼
16½	10⅞	ReichCh .74	6.2	12	17	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
60¼	34⅝	RelGp 2	3.5	5	72	57⅝	54¾	57⅛	+2½
90	53	RelG pf 2.20	2.6		3	86	83	86	+2¾
26	20	RelG pf 2.60	13.		20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
9⅝	5⅜	RepAir .20	3.3	5	145	6⅛	6	6	
30	16⅝	RepCp .60b	2.2	5	215	27⅞	25⅞	27	+1¾
25⅝	13⅞	RepFnS s 1	5.3	4	17	19	18¾	19	
2¾	1⅝	RepMtg			62	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
31	22½	RepStl 2a	8.4	3	76	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	3.7	7	28	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅜
34¾	10⅞	ResvOil .30	.9	15	302	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	
50⅝	19⅞	RsOil pf1.75	3.5		91	50½	50½	50½	
32⅝	20⅝	RevcoD .80	3.0	10	69	26¾	26⅝	26½	— ⅛
17⅝	11½	Revere		3	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
54⅝	43⅝	Revlon 1.56	3.5	11	576	44⅛	43⅝	44	+ ¼
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	4.2	6	34	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd .96	6.0	5	113	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
36	31⅞	Reynin s		6	962	32⅜	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
50¾	46	Reyln pf4.10	8.8		31	46⅞	46⅝	46¾	— ⅛
39⅝	28¼	ReyMtl 2.20	6.8	4	105	32½	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
88½	57	ReyM pf4.50	6.8		1	66⅛	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
42½	41⅜	ReyM pf2.37	5.6		1	42½	42½	42½	+1
35	17¼	RichCo 1.30	5.2	6	15	25	24½	24⅞	+ ¼
27	19⅛	RchVer 1.20	5.1	7	430	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅛	RiegelT 1.60	8.8	5	40	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
38⅜	25⅜	RioGran 1	3.4	5	72	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅜
20	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	5.3		16	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	18⅞	RiteAid .65	2.5	9	482	26½	25¼	26¼	+1
22¼	16⅛	Robshw 1.30	7.6	6	33	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
33⅝	26½	Robtsn 1.90	6.4	5	17	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
12	8¼	Robins .40	4.4	9	218	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	14½	RochG 1.48b	9.5	7	55	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
20⅝	16	RochTl 1.68	9.5	7	119	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
19½	10⅛	Rockowr		6	13	16½	16½	16½	
49⅝	35	Rockwl 2.60	5.3	7	446	u49⅝	47¾	49⅛	+2
116	85½	RkInt pf4.75	4.0		15	u119	119	119	+3
48½	31½	RohmH 2	4.3	7	169	46⅛	45⅜	46	+ ⅜
19¼	11⅛	Rohrind		5	1972	17⅞	14⅞	17¼	+3⅛
31⅛	16¼	Rollins .72	2.7	12	224	27	26¼	27	+ ⅝
45½	28⅛	Rolm s		24	185	42⅛	40⅝	42	+1⅜
4⅝	2½	Ronson			74	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	Roper s .90	8.5	6	99	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	13⅛	Rorer .84	4.7	10	944	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ¼
53⅝	15½	Rosario .80a	1.5	17	486	53⅝	52⅞	53	
45	18	Rowan .10	.2	16	90	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	+ ½
16⅝	11⅞	RC Cos 1.04	7.1	19	72	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
80¾	60⅝	RoylD 5.53e	7.2	3	455	77⅝	76⅝	77⅛	+ ⅜
30½	21⅞	Rubbrm .92	3.1	10	60	29½	29	29½	+ ¾
11⅛	8⅛	RussTog .88	8.9	5	32	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	15¼	RyanH 1.20	5.7	7	35	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
27½	19½	RyderS 1b	4.3	6	285	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
		— S—S—S —							
10⅛	5⅞	SCA .35t	4.0	10	246	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅜
32	16⅝	SCM 1.30	5.4	5	1165	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+1¼
27⅝	15⅛	SPSTec .64	2.4	7	65	26⅜	25	26½	+1¾
64¼	31	Sabine .56	1.0	35	105	56⅜	55½	56¼	+1¼
25⅝	9⅜	Safgdin .32	1.3	17	94	24⅞	23⅜	24¼	+1
44	33⅝	Safewy 2.60	7.5	6	65	34⅞	34½	34¾	— ⅛
11⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	4.8	29	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	22½	SJoMn 1.40	3.8	10	387	37	36½	37	
13⅛	9⅝	SJLaP 1.26	12.	8	8	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
60⅞	35½	StLSaF 2.50	4.7	8	54	53¾		53¾	+ ¼
11¾	8⅞	SPaul 1.04e	11.		16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
34⅝	27	StRegP 2	6.8	6	105	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
7⅝	5¼	Salant .40	6.8	8	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
11⅛	5	Sambos			267	6¼	6	6⅛	
15⅝	12¾	SDieGs 1.52	11.	8	167	13⅝	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
18¾	12½	SJuanR 1.45t	10.	12	101	14⅝	14⅜	14½	
36¼	16¼	Sanders .50	1.3	16	963	u41	39	39	+4
55½	29⅝	SFeInd 2.60	5.2	7	693	50⅝	49⅜	50¼	
15¼	8⅛	SFeIn pf .50	3.7		3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
37⅝	18¼	SFeInt .72	2.1	59	463	34¾	33⅜	34⅝	+1

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17⅞	13¼	SafWel .88	5.5	7	20	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅛	SaulRE			27	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
11⅛	6½	SavASIp		11	63	10⅛	10½	10½	
13⅜	8¼	SavOnD .50	5.2	6	773	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ½
11⅜	9⅝	SavElP 1.20	11.	7	26	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
12¼	9⅞	SavE pf1.28	12.		3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
19¾	12⅜	Savin .70	3.9	4	1246	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅝
9¾	4⅝	Saxon		10	182	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Schaefer			20	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	+ ⅛
35¼	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.8	8	248	30	29½	29⅞	+ ⅝
13⅝	7⅜	Schlitz			895	9	8¾	9	+ ¾
100⅝	66¾	Schlmb s1.10	1.2	20	1102	95⅝	92½	95	+3½
40½	25⅛	SciAtlo s.18	.5	28	107	37⅛	36¼	37⅛	+1⅛
27¼	18	SCOA s 1.08	4.4	7	51	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅜
5¾	3½	ScotLad .05e	1.0	6	89	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
30⅜	22	ScotFet 1.80	8.1	5	13	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
26⅞	16¾	ScottF .80	3.2	9	10	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
19¾	10⅝	Scottys .40	2.3	10	53	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
21½	17¼	Scovill 1.52	8.5	5	72	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
10⅞	7¾	Scudder		19	37	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	14.		22	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
25	14⅝	SeaCont .42	2.6	5	89	16½	15⅝	16¼	+ ½
32⅜	24½	SeabCL 2.20	7.0	4	390	31½	30¼	31⅜	+1⅛
18¼	10	SeaWA		9	332	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ¼
31⅞	24¼	Seafst 1.12	4.0	7	11	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
42¼	27¼	Seagrm 1.10	2.8	13	33	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	+ ½
23	13⅞	Seagrv .27e	1.3	7	31	21⅞	21	21½	+ ½
19¼	14	SealAir n.44	2.6	10	34	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	19¼	SealPw 1.30	5.2	5	32	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	— ⅛
20	11½	SearleG .52	2.8	12	461	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
21⅞	17¼	Sears 1.28	7.0	7	1035	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	Seatrain			839	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
34⅜	25⅝	SecPac n1.80	6.1	5	62	29⅝	28¾	29½	+ ¾
62½	24½	Sedco .72	1.3	96	216	56	54½	55⅝	+1½
14	8	SeigLt 1.20	13.	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	3.7	5	31	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ½
14½	7⅝	Shakspr .52	3.9	9	43	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
18⅛	12½	Shaklee .80	5.5	4	176	14⅝	14	14½	— ⅛
43⅝	22¾	Shapell .15	.4	5	12	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅜
21⅛	9	ShearL .48b	2.4	5	315	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
59¼	30¼	ShellOil 2.40	4.6	8	715	53¼	51⅜	52	+1⅛
11⅞	7⅝	ShelGlo .70	8.9	4	63	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	
17⅞	13	ShelG pf1.35	10.		24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15¾	11⅛	ShelG pf1.40	11.		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
28⅝	19⅝	Shrwin .15e	.6	15	41	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
14¾	12	SierPac 1.34	11.	7	21	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
41	19¾	Signal 1	2.6	7	265	38⅛	37½	38	+ ½
38½	29	Singnde 1.72	5.1	6	32	33½	33⅜	33⅝	
20⅛	11	SimPrec .28	1.8	12	294	15½	14⅜	15½	+1⅛
13⅝	8⅝	SimpPat .56	5.7	11	374	9⅝	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅜
16⅛	7½	Singer			199	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ¼
33⅜	23⅜	Singr pf3.50	14.		13	25	24⅞	25	
12¾	9¼	Skyline .48	4.1	13	115	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
22¼	16¼	SmithA 1.40	8.1	3	25	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
73¾	42¾	Smithin 1.12	1.6	13	103	68⅞	68⅜	68⅝	+ ½
63¼	38⅜	Smtkin s1.44	2.4	17	504	60½	59⅝	60⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	15	SmithTr 1	3.6	9	231	28	27⅛	28	+ ⅝
22¼	18	Smucker 1.10	5.4	6	1	20½	20½	20½	
29	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.1	13	32	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
10¼	6⅝	SonyCp .18e	1.3	22	48	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
21½	16½	SooLin s1.79i	8.9	8	104	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+1
5¼	2⅞	SoAtlFn			11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
18	14	SCrEG 1.68	12.	8	532	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
21⅞	16¾	SoJerin 1.74	8.0	8	35	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ¾
58⅜	32⅛	Soutdwn .60	1.1	7	74	54½	53⅞	54¼	+ ¼
17	12⅛	SoetBk .88	6.2	5	22	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
9⅞	6⅝	SoetPS s.07e	.8	5	11	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	23½	SColEd 2.72	11.	5	462	24⅝	24	24½	+ ⅜
14⅞	11	SouthCo 1.54	13.	9	1007	12	11½	11⅞	+ ½
19¾	16⅞	SoInGE 1.52	8.6	7	14	18	17¾	17¾	
55¾	31⅛	SoNRes 1.50	2.8	10	272	54	53½	53¾	
41	33½	SNETel 3.60	11.	6	27	34½	34⅛	34⅛	
37⅝	25¼	SouPac 2.60	7.6	5	104	34¼	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅝
58¼	45	SouRy 3.20	5.9	5	137	54¼	53¾	54	+ ½
35	19½	SoUnCo 1.92	5.9	8	33	32½	31½	32½	+ ⅞
32	25⅛	Soutind .84b	3.0	8	47	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅜
63⅞	34¼	SouRoyl s		29	71	59⅝	58⅛	59	
26	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.3	6	29	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
25⅝	20⅝	SwtBsh 1.40	5.8	6	13	24	24	24	
24	12¾	SwtFore .40	2.6	4	122	15½	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	10	SwtGas n1.10	10.	8	67	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅝	SwtPS 1.28	11.	9	63	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	11	Sparton .80	3.4	8	17	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
41	20¼	SpectPh		20	290	39⅝	37	39	+1⅝
18	12⅜	SperHut 1	6.9	4	5	14½	14½	14½	
52⅞	42¼	Sperry 1.56	3.2	7	1473	48⅝	47¾	48⅜	+ ⅝
19¼	14	SprngsM 1.20	6.6	5	97	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
25½	19⅛	SquarD 1.60	6.8	8	388	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
39¼	27	Squibb 1.14	3.0	14	690	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ¾
16¼	11⅛	StaRite n.70	4.8	8	20	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ¼
33	16⅝	Staley 1	3.3	16	52	30⅝	29⅞	30	
27⅞	21¼	StBrnd 1.48	5.6	9	252	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	StBPnt .64	2.7	9	114	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
18¾	11⅛	StdMolA .64	5.2	5	28	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
62⅛	44⅝	StOilCl 3.20	5.9	5	2471	55⅜	54	54⅝	— ¼
85⅝	53⅛	StOInd 3	3.9	8	2029	77⅝	76⅜	77⅛	+1⅛
93	40	StOilOh 1.60	1.9	11	902	85	82½	85	+2¾
12⅝	7⅝	StPacCp .60	6.0	4	83	10½	10	10	
19½	15	Standex .80	5.1	6	23	16⅛	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
46	22⅛	StanW 1.24	3.5	8	510	37⅛	35¼	35½	—1
33	23⅜	Starret 1.48	4.6	6	3	32½	32½	32½	
6⅛	4¼	StMutInv		10	82	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
11	8⅝	StaMSe 1.05a	12.		19	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
25	17¾	StaufCh s1.10	5.2	7	851	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.4	6	25	3⅝	3½	3½	
11⅛	9⅛	Sterchi .68	6.6	5	12	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
9½	6½	SterlBcp .64	9.4	9	27	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
21⅜	15⅛	SterlDg .84	4.3	10	1037	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¼
25½	17	Sterndnt .60	3.4	7	32	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
16½	13	StevenJ 1.20b	7.9	4	288	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
41⅜	26½	StewWa s1.88	6.1	7	67	31⅛	30¾	31	+ ¼
37⅛	23⅜	StokVC 1.48	5.8	6	26	25½	25	25½	+ ½
12¼	9½	StokVC pf 1	10.		z100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
50⅛	37⅛	StoneW 2.75b	6.3	9	3	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	10⅛	StonCon .60	2.4	9	335	25	23⅞	24¼	+1
20½	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	7.7	4	16	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	StorTec s		11	648	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
26⅞	21⅜	Starer s .72	3.1	9	189	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	12⅞	StridRit 1.08	8.5	5	46	13	12⅞	12⅞	
4⅞	2⅞	SuavSho .20	5.2	7	80	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	16⅜	SubPrG 1.44	4.1	8	65	35	33½	34⅞	+1⅜
27⅞	23	SunChm s.60	2.3	5	8	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
28⅞	18⅝	SunEl .60	2.5	10	107	24¼	22½	23⅝	+1½
72⅞	41⅝	SunCo 3	4.4	7	178	68⅝	67½	67½	— ⅝
75½	43	SunC pf 2.25	3.2		8	71	70	70	
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.50	8.2	5	311	18⅛	17¼	18¼	+1
40	21⅞	Sundstr 1.20	2.9	11	674	u41	37	41	+4⅛
96¼	54½	Sunds pf3.50	3.6		10	96¾	91	96¾	+4¼
41¼	10	SunsM .40	1.2	19	1533	36	32¼	34⅝	—1⅝

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24	15⅛	SuprVal .66	2.9	9	140	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
141	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	17	264	131½	128½	130½	+2⅝
19⅛	11½	SupmkG .48	3.0	5	64	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
8⅞	3⅛	Supsco			36	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
24½	18½	Swank 1.40a	7.4	5	x33	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
24¾	15⅝	Sybron 1.08	6.2	8	292	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ¾
40	29¼	Sybrn pf2.40	7.6		3	31½	30½	31½	+1½
		— T—T—T —							
23½	11¼	TRE s 1	4.5	10	316	22¼	21⅝	22	+1⅜
41⅞	33⅜	TRW 2	5.0	7	1327	40⅛	39	40	+1⅛
90	73½	TRW pf 4.40	5.0		253	87¾	86	87¾	+3
79	63¾	TRW pr4.50	6.1		5	73½	72½	73½	+1½
35	18⅜	TaftBrd .76	2.3	10	101	33½	32¾	32⅝	+ ⅜
11¾	1⅞	Talcott			23	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
12½	7⅞	Talley 1	13.	8	210	8	7⅞	8	
12⅞	8⅝	Talley pf 1	11.		7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19¼	15⅛	TampE 1.44	8.1	8	22	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	
32	17⅝	Tandy		9	351	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycft n		4	52	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
22½	10	Tchncolr .72	3.4	7	171	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	+1
18⅛	10⅛	Technicn		14	53	15⅝	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
64	46⅝	Tektrnx .84	1.5	12	81	58⅛	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
18	7⅛	Telcom .70	4.5	5	436	16⅛	13⅝	15½	+2⅛
11⅛	4	Telecor 6.60c			2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
154½	96⅛	Teledn 9.92t	7.4	5	725	133⅝	129¼	133½	+3½
24⅛	12	Telprmt		21	361	23	22	22¾	+1⅛
7⅝	3¼	Telex		22	208	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
41½	29	Tennco 2.40	6.3	7	1061	38	37⅛	38	+ ⅞
88¼	72½	Tenc pr 7.40	10.		8	74	73½	74	—1
37¼	14½	Teradyn		16	390	34⅜	33½	33⅝	
20¼	7⅛	Tesoro		4	689	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
35	19⅞	Tesor pf2.16	6.9		127	31⅛	31	31¼	+ ¾
32½	23⅜	Texaco 2.16	7.8	5	2037	28⅛	27⅜	27¾	— ⅛
45⅜	35½	TexCm 1.60	3.7	8	19	43⅝	43	43	— ¼
69¼	33⅞	TexEst 2.70	4.2	10	112	64⅝	63⅝	64⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	23¼	TxET pf2.40	10.		300	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	24¼	TxET pf2.87	11.		8	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
29	22⅝	TexGT s1.46	5.4	8	296	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+1⅛
24½	16¼	Texind .60	2.7	5	67	22¼	22	22	
101	78	Texinst 2	2.4	12	249	85	84⅝	84⅝	+ ½
20⅛	7	Texint			507	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
65¼	32	TexOGs .48	.8	14	193	61⅞	60	61⅜	+1⅝
31½	30	TexOG wi			20	31¼	30⅝	31	+ ⅝
93	45⅝	TxPcLd .45e	.5	31	6	85⅝	85	85⅝	+ ¼
20⅝	16⅞	TexUtil 1.64	9.4	7	322	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
38¼	18⅞	Texsglf 1.20	3.1	14	1444	u39⅝	38	39	+1
60¼	35⅝	Texglf pf 3	4.8		193	u62¾	60½	62	+2
11⅛	3⅛	Texfl Ind			66	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
29⅞	22¾	Textron 1.80	6.5	6	303	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅜
32	24½	Textr pf2.08	6.9		6	30	29⅞	30	+1½
26¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40	5.8		3	24	23⅞	24	— ⅛
49	29¼	Thiokol 1.56	3.3	7	x96	47¾	46½	47⅜	+ ⅜
46¾	38½	ThmBet 1.52	3.7	11	90	41	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
13¾	8⅝	Thomin .56b	5.5	5	8	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
28¾	20⅞	ThmJW 1.80	6.5	6	4	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
17¼	10⅛	Thrifty .66	5.2	9	38	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
35½	20	Tidwatr .90	2.8	12	152	32¼	30½	32¼	+1⅝
27¾	16½	Tigerlnt .80	4.1	5	631	19½	18⅛	19½	+1⅛
49⅝	35⅝	Timeln 1.66	3.6	9	132	46¼	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅜
35¼	26½	Timl pfB1.57	4.7		12	33⅝	33½	33½	+ ⅛
37½	28	TimesM 1.44	4.0	8	34	36	35¾	36	+ ½
63½	48¼	Timkn 3a	5.9	5	27	51¼	50½	50½	— ¾
37	20½	ToddSh		7	515	u39½	34⅞	39⅝	+4⅞
25⅞	15	Tokheim .60	3.3	6	84	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+1
23⅝	17¼	TolEdis 2.20	13.	6	50	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
24½	17⅜	TolEd pf2.36	13.		3	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
22½	16½	TolEd pf2.21	13.		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
15⅝	8⅛	TonkaCp		23	38	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+ ⅞
11¾	8½	TootRol .40b	4.6	6	17	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
29⅝	18⅞	ToroCo .88	4.0	7	48	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
30⅝	18⅝	TovRUs n		13	299	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	15⅛	Tracor s.40	1.5	10	340	27	24½	26⅝	+2⅜
23½	16¼	Trane s 1.04	5.4	9	22	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ⅝
36	27⅝	TranUn 2.36	6.9	8	43	34¼	33½	34¼	+ ½
27⅞	13⅞	TW Corp		10	997	17⅞	15⅝	17½	+1⅝
7⅝	4	TW Cp wt			463	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅞
21¼	15⅛	TWC pf 2	12.		6	16½	16	16½	+ ½
17¼	13	TWC pf 1.90	14.		38	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ¾
32¾	21⅞	TWC pf 2.66	11.		134	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅞
20⅝	15⅝	Transm 1.12	6.6	5	359	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	17	Traninc 2.04	11.		13	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
44⅝	19	Transco 1.24	3.0	16	177	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
52¼	50¼	Transco pf3.87	6.0		42	51½	51¼	51½	+ ¼
14½	6⅞	Transcn .60	7.7	9	24	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
79¼	60	TrGP pf6.65	10.		z1100	64⅛	64¼	64⅛	+ ¼
97½	79¼	TrGP pf8.64	11.		z100	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
25½	20¼	TrGP pf2.50	12.		3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
18½	10⅝	TrnsOh .40b	3.5	3	32	11⅛	11½	11½	— ¼
26	19⅛	Tranwy 1.80	7.4	5	265	24⅛	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
40⅝	33	Travlrs 2.08	5.5	4	112	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅜
44½	36¼	Travelr pf 2	4.9		3	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¼
20¼	16⅛	TriCon 2.07e	10.		106	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	24⅞	TriCn pf2.50	10.		3	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
4	2⅝	TriSoM		4	72	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅜	Triaind .35r	4.4	5	8	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	15¼	TriaPc 1	4.8	7	39	21	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
16⅛	7¼	Trico .18	1.2	15	194	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
25¾	16⅛	Trinty In s.60	2.4	16	200	24⅝	23⅞	24½	+ ⅝
17½	13¼	TucsEP 1.42	9.6	7	120	14¾	14½	14¾	
46¼	30	TCFox 1.40a	3.4	7	84	41⅜	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅞
22½	17⅝	TwinDs 1	5.6	5	7	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
29	16¼	TycoLab 1	3.5	10	1032	u29⅝	28	28⅝	+2¼
18⅛	14	TylerCp .45	3.0	6	319	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
54⅛	27¼	Tymshr		17	100	49⅝	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅜
		— U—U—U —							
34⅛	20½	UAL 1	4.6		1006	22¼	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
28⅛	20½	UAL pf .40	1.9		1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
28	17	UGI 1.64	6.2	9	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
18⅜	12	UMC 1.20	9.1	6	68	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
3½	1⅞	UMET Tr			11	2⅛	2¼	2⅜	
29¼	16¼	UNCRes .50	2.0	7	706	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅝
39½	20½	UVInd 18c		7	711	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛	+ ¾
14⅛	10	Unarco .88	7.3	5	7	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
52½	41¼	UCamp 2.60	5.9	7	73	44¼	42⅝	44¼	+1⅞
44½	34	UnCarb 3	7.3	5	241	41¼	40⅞	41	
13⅝	8	UnComr .20	1.8		4	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ¼
9⅝	4	UnionCp .32t	4.6	7	78	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
14⅛	11⅛	UnElec 1.44	12.	7	259	12⅛	12	12	
41	31½	UnEl pf 4	12.		z100	32½	32½	32½	—1
22½	16½	UnEl pf2.13	12.		21	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ½
27½	23½	UnEl pf2.72	11.		11	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
49⅝	33	UOilCl s1.30	3.0	8	x1870	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+1¼
78½	51½	UPacC 2.80	3.9	9	581	72	70⅝	72	+1¼
8¼	3½	Uniroyal			231	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
64⅝	32⅜	Unirval pf			z460	34⅜	34	34	— ¼
12½	8⅛	UnBrnd .25e	2.2	6	197	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
13	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	11.		11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
67⅝	32½	UEnRs 2.48	4.0	7	225	62⅛	61⅝	61⅞	— ¼
33⅛	28	UFinCl s.90	2.7	9	42	u33⅜	33¼	33½	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30⅜	18½	UnGrty .16	.7	7	173	23⅝	22½	23	+ ¼
25¾	20¼	Ullium 2.68	13.	5	28	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	13½	Unitind .90b	4.2	7	17	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ¾
15⅝	10⅝	Unitin pf.42	2.7		5	15½	15½	15½	
19⅝	10¼	Unitinn .22	1.2	7	131	18½	18	18	+ ¼
12⅝	9½	UJerBk 1.04a	10.	4	73	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
7⅝	5	UnMM n			35	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
6½	1⅝	UnPkMn			433	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	— ½
32⅝	27⅞	UnRelg s.80a	2.9	4	6	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
20½	14⅜	USFoS 1.50e	8.6		22	18⅝	18⅛	18⅞	
12½	6½	USAir		3	579	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅜
26⅛	16½	USAir pf1.87	11.		4	17½	17¼	17¼	
41⅞	30⅝	USFid 2.40	6.3	5	50	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
37⅝	25⅛	USGyps 2.40	7.4	4	47	32⅝	31⅞	32¼	— ⅛
16¼	8½	USHom .52	3.3	4	219	15¾	14½	15⅝	+1¼
10½	7⅜	USInd .76	8.8	5	233	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅜	USLeaso .52	3.6	6	67	14⅝	14	14½	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅜	US Rlty			106	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
24	17½	USShoe 1.48	8.4	4	22	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	16⅝	USSteel 1.60	8.9	4	3827	18⅛	18	18	
37⅛	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.8	9	11	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
44⅝	35⅛	UnTech 2.20	4.8	7	2194	u46¼	43⅝	45¾	+3⅛
190	156⅝	UTch pl 8	4.0		4	u200	190	200	+10
119½	99	UTch pf7.32	5.9		13	u123½	117	123½	+9
58	47½	UTch pf3.87	6.5		184	u59¾	57	59¼	+3⅜
27⅝	23	UTch pf2.55	10.		890	24⅞	24	24½	+ ⅛
21⅛	16¾	UniTel 1.32	7.8	7	759	19½	19⅛	19⅜	
26½	20⅝	UnIT 2pf1.50	6.2		10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
37½	16¼	Unitrod .50	1.5	13	77	33½	32⅛	33⅛	+1¼
12⅝	6⅜	Univar .56	4.7	7	62	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
21½	13	UnivFd .96	7.8	9	12	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
24½	15⅛	UnLeaf 1.20	6.4	7	22	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
50½	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.7	9	1161	46½	45⅝	46	+ ¼
28	18⅝	USLIFE .68	3.0	6	124	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
10⅝	8⅝	UsllfeFd .96a	11.		15	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	16½	UtaPL 1.76	10.	11	155	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
29⅝	23½	UtPL pf2.80	12.		9	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
		— V—V—V —							
22	16⅜	VF Cp 1.60	7.5	6	625	21½	21⅛	21⅜	
39	17½	VSI Cp .60	1.7	9	720	35⅝	33⅜	34⅝	+2⅛
12⅝	10⅛	Valero n			3568	u14	11¼	13⅝	+2⅝
9	5⅛	Valleyin .40	5.8	13	316	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅝
14¾	11⅞	VanDrn 1	7.7	4	10	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
31	13½	Varian .40	1.3	27	486	u31½	29⅝	31¼	+2
12¾	7⅝	Varo .40	2.9	11	1238	u13⅝	12	13⅝	+1¾
44½	16⅝	Veeco .60	1.4	14	145	41⅞	40⅝	41¾	+1½
6⅝	4⅛	Vendo			6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13½	9⅝	VestSe 1.36e	13.		34	10⅜	10½	10¼	+ ⅜
40¾	24⅝	Viacom .32	.8	17	80	38¾	37⅛	38½	+1¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14¾	10⅝	VaEPw 1.40	13.	6	386	11⅛	10⅞	11	
52	40¼	VaEP pf 5	13.		z100	40	d40	40	— ¼
99¾	72½	VaEP pf9.75	13.		z20	74½	74½	74½	
28¾	21⅜	VaEP pf2.90	13.		49	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
77	53⅛	VaEP pf7.45	13.		z840	58½	57¼	58½	+ ½
29¾	8½	Vornado .60	2.7	30	121	21⅞	21	21⅞	+1
15⅝	10⅞	Vulcinc .75	6.5	4	4	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
37	28	VulcnM 1.60	4.9	7	19	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ¼
		— W—W—W —							
19	11⅞	Wabash .60	4.2	5	7	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
21	15⅛	Wachov .86	4.8	7	9	18⅛	18	18	
55¼	42½	Wach pf2.20	4.5		7	48⅝	48⅛	48⅜	+ ⅜
7¼	3¾	WachRlty		48	49	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
36⅜	22½	WalMrt .30	.9	14	36	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅜
34⅜	24⅛	Walgrn 1.50	4.7	7	121	32⅝	32	32¼	+ ⅜
48½	33	WlkrH s1.60a		8	106	47	46½	46½	— ½
24	24	WlkrH wl			1	23⅛	d23⅛	23⅛	—
35⅝	26⅛	WallJm 1.80	6.2	5	73	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
38	27⅞	WallJ pf1.60	5.2		2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
12⅛	6¾	WardFd		8	40	7¾	7	7¾	— ⅛
13	8¾	Warnaco .35r	3.2	4	45	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
80	21⅝	WarnS 1.80	2.5	11	17	72½	72⅛	72⅛	— ⅛
50¼	32⅝	WrnComs 1	2.1	9	287	48½	47½	48	+ ⅜
26½	17⅛	Wrnrrt 1.32	6.6	10	591	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
27½	21⅞	WashGs 2.40	11.	14	x11	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
39	23½	WshNat 1.40	5.7	5	27	25½	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
45	31⅜	WasN pf2.50	7.7		2	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
23⅝	19	WshWt 2.08	11.	7	40	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ⅛
44⅜	26⅛	WasteM .70	1.7	14	218	42½	42	42⅛	+ ⅜
32⅞	15	WatkinJ .40	1.2	20	521	32⅛	29¼	32½	+3¼
6¾	4⅝	WayGos			6	4⅞	4½	4½	
7	4⅜	WeanUn .20	3.7	26	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
25¼	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.4	13	608	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
33⅜	25⅛	WellsF 1.72	6.4	5	323	27	26⅞	27	
17⅞	11¼	WelFM 1.35e	9.4	7	16	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
48⅜	37½	WPenP pf4.50	12.		z600	38½	37½	38½	+ ⅜
37½	27¼	WtPtPe 2.80	8.2	6	51	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅜
14	9⅝	WstctT g.60			9	12¼	12	12⅛	
12	7⅞	WnAirL .40	4.0	5	643	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ½
30⅛	21½	WAir pf 2	7.8		18	26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅝
35	23¾	WnBnc 1.64	5.3	6	964	31	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
40⅛	27⅝	WnCoNA s.32	.8	21	325	38¼	37⅞	38	+ ½
33⅝	24⅜	WnCo pf2.12	6.8		306	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
67⅞	34⅝	WPacl 23.75e	2.4	4	67	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	6.9		180	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
54	40½	WnUn pf4.60	9.8		1	47	47	47	— ¼
11	8½	WUn dpf1.18	13.		31	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	18	WUTl pf2.56	14.		6	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
23	16½	WestgEl .97	4.9	6	1352	20	19⅝	20	+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
35⅝	25⅛	Wstvoc 1.50	4.8	7	189	31⅛	30⅝	31	+
35½	24⅛	Weyerhr 1.30	4.2	7	1063	31⅛	31	31	
48½	37	Weyr pf2.80	6.7		37	42	41⅝	41⅝	
35⅝	26¼	WheelF 1.40	4.3	9	192	33	32½	32⅝	
39⅝	29½	WheelF pf2	5.9		4	33⅛	33¼	33¾	
24⅛	10⅛	WheelPit 1e	5.8	1	43	17½	16⅞	17⅛	
50	42¼	WhelPit pf6	14.		z50	43⅛	43	43	
41½	34	WhelPit pf5	14.		z100	35	34⅝	35	
22½	17¼	Whirlpl 1.40	7.2	8	147	19½	19¼	19⅜	
27⅛	17	WhitC 1.40	6.0	5	16	23⅝	23½	23	
7⅝	4⅞	WhiteMt		3	812	6¼	5⅞	6	
20⅛	11⅛	Whittak 1	5.6	5	x595	18⅛	17¼	18	
17¼	12½	Wickes 1.04	6.4	5	91	15⅛	15½	15⅝	
13⅛	6¾	Wiebldt .44	6.3	10	25	7	6⅞	7	
32⅛	15	Williams 1	3.2	19	1855	31⅛	30½	31	
14¼	7⅛	WilshrO .14b	1.1	46	158	13⅛	12⅞	13	
33¾	25½	WinDx 1.68	6.1	8	39	27½	27¼	27⅛	
4⅛	1¾	Winnbgo			106	32	2⅛	2	
11⅜	7	WinterJ 1	14.	16	31	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
27	22½	WisEP 2.28	10.	6	162	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
103½	79½	WisE pf8.90	11.		z10	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	
89½	69	WisE pf7.75	11.		z10	70	70	70	
25⅛	19⅝	WisGas 2.04	9.5	6	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
27½	22½	WisG pf2.55	11.		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
20⅛	16⅞	WiscPL 1.84	11.	7	13	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
19⅝	16¼	WiscPS 1.72	10.	6	27	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
38⅝	28	Witco 1.40	4.8	6	290	29½	29⅛	29⅜	
13⅝	10	WitrR .80	7.2	4	x93	11⅛	10⅞	11	
13⅛	8⅛	WolvrW .44	3.5	6	208	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
24⅞	13⅞	Wometc .66	3.1	9	63	21⅛	19⅞	21	
40⅝	25½	WoodPt .48	1.3	18	47	38⅛	37¼	38	
32	19	Wolwth 1.60	6.6	5	335	24⅛	23⅝	24	
44	27⅛	Wolw pf2.20	6.2		2	35½	35½	35	
9½	4⅛	WorldAir		6	35	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
78	64	Wrigly 2.88a	3.8	8	7	76	75⅝	76	
12⅛	8	Wurltzr .48	5.8	14	13	8¼	8⅛	8	
24¼	11⅛	Wyigin .80	3.0	15	2029	u27	26	27	
13	7½	WyleLb s.40	3.2	7	146	12⅝	12¼	12	
7⅝	4	Wyly		13	122	5⅝	5½	5	
		— X—Y—Z —							
69¼	52⅝	Xerox 2.40	4.0	9	1680	60½	59⅞	59	
28⅛	14¼	XTRA s .64	3.0	4	97	21¼	20⅝	21	
22½	14⅝	Yates s .20	1.0	5	82	20¼	19½	20	
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	5.2	6	17	21¼	20⅝	20	
29¼	11¼	Zapata .48	1.7	12	148	28	26⅝	27	
14¾	9⅝	ZayreCp		4	85	11⅛	10⅞	10	
15½	9¼	ZenithR .60	4.2	8	258	9⅞	9⅝	9	
24⅜	12⅝	ZeroCp .48	2.2	9	7	22⅛	21⅜	22	
21¾	14⅝	Zurnind .80	4.0	7	267	20⅛	19	20	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, January 3, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
7147 Abti Prce	$18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅜
100 Acklands	$16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
89765 Agnico E	$15	12¾	13	
1000 Agra Ind A	490	490	490	+10
51613 Alta Gas A	$25⅛	24	25⅛	+ ⅛
200 Alta Nat	$70	70	70	
1600 Andres W A	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
1650 Argus C pr	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
6800 Asbestos	$36⅝	36	36⅛	— ½
3120 Atco A	$19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
7350 BP Can	$39⅜	38	39½	+ ½
5562 Bank N S	$24	23⅛	23⅞	— ½
1000 Baton B	$13	13	13	
100 Beth Cop	$18¾	18¾	18¾	
6000 Bralor Res	$21	19¾	19¾	—2¼
1350 Bramalea	$20¼	20	20¼	— ¼
8120 Brenda M	$29½	29	29¼	
800 BCFP	$23¼	22¾	23	— ½
4908 BC Phone	$16½	16	16½	
99293 Brunswk	$12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅝
1000 Budd Can	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
7701 CAE	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
10132 Cad Frv	$19¾	19	19¼	— ½
6863 Cal Pow A	$46	45¼	46	+ ⅛
58504 Camflo	$22½	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅝
11850 C Nor West	$17½	16½	16⅞	— ¾
1306 C Packrs	$31¾	31½	31½	— ½
810 Can Perm	$18⅛	17⅞	18	
6725 Can Trust	$22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
600 C Tung	$24¼	23½	24	
627 CCablesy A	$12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
850 Cdn Cel	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
100 CGE	$30	30	30	+ ½
10037 CI Bk Com	$25¾	25	25¾	+ ¼
18761 CP Inve	$37½	36	36⅝	—1⅛
5690 Cdn Tire A	$28	27⅝	28	+ ½
9756 C Ulilies	$19⅛	19	19¼	+ ¼
150 Candel Oil	$58	58	58	— 1
9920 Cara	$16¼	15½	15½	— ¾
1700 Cassiar	$11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
8710 Celanese	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
7000 Cherokee	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
150 CHUM	$10½	10½	10½	+ ½
1025 Con Distrb	$10¼	10	10	— ¼
36388 Cons Gas	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
1500 Con Fardy	330	325	325	—15
6020 Conwest	$8⅝	7½	7¾	— ¼
49951 Coseka R	$11¾	11	11⅛	— ⅝
5475 Craigmt	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
300 Crush Intl	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
61250 Cyprus	$20⅝	19¾	20	— ¾
24755 Czar Res	$14⅞	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
16990 Doon Dev	$14¾	14½	14⅝	— ¼
1000 Doon A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
11905 Denison	$37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅞
66145 Dicknsn	$11¾	10¾	11	— ⅛
4420 D Bridge	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¾
6410 Dofasco A	$34½	34¼	34¼	— ¾
905 Dom Store	$20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
175 Du Pont A	$26½	26½	26½	— ¼
100 Dylex L A	$9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
400 Electhom A	470	460	465	+ 5
400 Emco	$10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
188053 Falcon C	$11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
11368 Fibro Nik A	$97½	92½	93¾	—1⅜
225 Fed Ind A	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	
350 Fed Plon	$33¾	33½	33¾	— ¼
2500 Francono	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅜
1300 Fraser	$15¼	15	15¼	— ¼
900 Fruehauf	$11	10½	11	+ ½
2133 G M Res	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
1100 G Distrb w	250	220	220	—30
110890 Gibraltar	$10⅞	10	10⅛	— ⅛
100 Graft G	$14	14	14	
37800 Granduc	345	305	325	+20
860 GL Forest	$46¼	45	45	— 2
100 Greyhnd	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
600 H Group A	450	440	450	+10
2023 Hard Crp A	285	285	285	—10
2000 Hawker	$16	16	16	— ¼
1640 Hayes D	$9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
2287 H Bay Co	$25⅛	25	25	— ¼
15150 IAC	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2800 Indal	$12	12	12	— ⅛
850 Indusmin	$16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
200 Inland Gas	$13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
3125 Inf Mogul	$8¼	7¾	8	
14779 Inter Pipe	$19	18⅝	18¾	— ⅜
16350 Ivaco	$15½	15	15½	— ¼
3250 Jannock	$11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
13515 Kaiser Re	$29⅝	28¼	28⅝	— 1
18750 Kam Kotia	$6⅝	6	6¼	— ⅛
51575 Kerr Add	$16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
11100 Labatt A	$22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
100 Lab Min	$47	47	47	+ ¾
204957 Lacana	$13⅛	11½	11⅞	— ⅞
1300 LOnt Cem	$5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
12210 LL Lac	$9¼	7	7	— ⅜
400 Lob Co A	400	390	400	
1925 Lob Co B	400	390	390	— 5
1300 MICC	$11¼	11	11	— ½
31915 MB Ltd	$26⅝	26¼	26½	— ¼
300 McGraw H	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14938 Est Mirtic	320	290	290	— 5
11480 Mitel Corp	$17⅞	17	17½	— ¼
3440 Molson A	$25½	25¼	25¼	
300 Molson B	$23	23	23	— ½
11742 Moore	$34⅝	34¼	34⅜	— ¼
5120 Murphy	$27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅝
1981 Nat Trust	$26	25½	26	
118390 Noranda	$23⅞	22⅝	23	
81818 Norcen	$31⅜	30¾	31¼	— ¼
100 Nowsco W	$45	45	45	— 1
29600 Oakwood P	$14¼	13¾	14	— ¼
43800 Ocelot B	$27½	26	27	— ⅜
4350 Oshawa A	$8	8	8	— ¼
42917 Pamour A	$14	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅛
5400 PanCan P	$62	60½	61½	—2½
9900 Pembina	$10⅞	10	10½	
3900 Petrofina	$46⅞	45½	45⅝	—1¼
600 Peyto Oils	$16¼	15⅝	16¼	— ⅛
3186 Pine Point	$34¼	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
34410 Place G	325	305	325	
25542 Placer	$56½	53½	53½	—1½
7500 Rom	$11	10½	11	+ ¼
500 Redpath	$13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
200 Rd Stenhs A	$8½	8½	8½	
2600 Reichhold	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
12420 Revnu Prp	133	126	133	+ 7
1215 Roman	$47½	46½	46½	— ½
100 Rothman	$21½	20½	20½	
38673 Sceptre	$10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ½
4280 Scotts A	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ½
48575 Shell Can	$34½	33⅛	34	— ⅞
32188 Sherritt	$13⅝	13	13½	
7620 Sigma	$47	46	46½	+1½
1436 S Sears A	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
1450 Slater Stl	$15½	15	15½	— ¼
1700 Southm	$28½	28	28	— ¼
1350 St Brodcst	$11¼	10¾	11	— ⅝
12989 Stelco A	$26	25¾	26	
75 Steep R	410	410	410	—15
12705 Sulpetro B	$18⅝	17¼	18¾	— ¼
1280 Suncor pr	$28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
1300 Tara	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+1⅛
17530 Teck Cor A	$29	26¾	27	
40066 Teck Cor B	$27⅞	25¾	26⅛	+ ½
600 Teledyne	$11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
260 Tex Can	$82	82	82	—2¾
4100 Thom N A	$13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ¼
6225 Tor Dm Bk	$23⅜	23	23½	— ½
550 Torstar B	$22	21¼	21¼	—1¼
1925 Traders A	$14¼	14	14¼	
21536 Trns Mt	$13	12¾	13	
6165 TrCan PL	$24⅞	24	24⅝	— ⅜
12950 Turbo Cl B	$17⅛	16¼	17⅛	— ½
7480 UGas A	$11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
2400 Union Oil	$35⅝	35	35	— ⅜
19402 Un Asbstos	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
17027 U Keno	$44⅜	39	40¼	—3¾
4505 U Siscoe	$11¾	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
273 Un Carbid	$26⅛	26⅜	26¾	+ ½
1800 Von Der	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
7000 Verstl Cor	$23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
2830 Vestgron	$14¼	14	14¼	
100 Weldwod	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
42445 West Mine	$14⅜	13	13⅛	— ½
649 Weston	$23	22½	22½	
2020 Woodwd A	$23¾	23½	23¾	+ ½
11310 Yk Bear	$12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛

Total sales 9,675,137 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, January 3, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
518 AlgomaSt	$30½	30	30	— ⅜
5428 Bnk Mont	$24⅝	23¾	24⅛	— ⅜
1909 Con Bath	$14¼	14	14	— ⅛
1175 Dom TxtA	$13⅞	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
6550 FCA Int	285	280	280	—10
3100 Power Co	$14	13¼	13¼	—1
1462 Royal Bk	$41	40	40⅝	—1¼
8166 RoyTrstco	$14	13½	14	

Total Sales 1,578,604 shares.

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Tokyo Exchange

January 4, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	161	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	186
Asahi Glass	393	Mitsubi Chem.	188
Canon	663	Mitsubi Corp.	700
Dai Nip. Print	585	Mitsubi Elec	199
Fuji Bank	370	Mitsui Co.	323
Fuji Photo	570	Mitsukoshi	440
Hitachi	267	Nippon Elec.	427
Honda Motor	642	Nippon Steel	119
C. Itoh	305	Sharp	639
I.H.I.	138	Sony Corp	1,790
Japan Air L.	N.Q.	Sumitomo Bank	371
Kansai El. Pwr.	913	Sumitomo Chem.	127
Kao Soap	415	Sumitomo Metal	118
Kawasaki Steel	121	Taisho Marine	286
Kirin Brewery	420	Takeda	546
Komatsu	350	Teijin	135
Kubota	368	Tokyo Marine	667
Matsu El. Ind.	713	Toray	207
Matsu E. Wks	579	Toyota	830

New index: 458.88; Previous: 459.61
Nikkei-DJ index: 6,560.16; Previous: 6,569.47

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Canadian Indexes

January 4, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	325.91	324.29
Toronto	1,795.20	1,789.40

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials index. Toronto: TSE 300 index.

European Gold Markets

January 4, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	596.00	588.00	—46.00
Zurich	610.00	585.00	—50.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	595.96	553.13	—91.05

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Chicago Futures

January 4, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.46	4.49½	4.42½	4.45½	—.00¾
May	4.56	4.59¾	4.52½	4.55¾	—.00¼
Jul	4.62	4.67½	4.61	4.64¾	+.03
Sep	4.73½	4.80	4.73	4.79	+.05½
Dec	4.91	4.98	4.89	4.98	+.07
Mar	5.09½	5.14½	5.08	5.12¾	+.04¼

Sales Thur. 31,377.
Total open interest Thur. 53,563, off 1,413 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.86	2.87	2.84	2.84¼	—.02¼
May	2.98¾	2.99¼	2.96½	2.97	—.02
Jul	3.07	3.08½	3.05½	3.06¼	—.01¾
Sep	3.11½	3.13¼	3.11	3.11½	—.00½
Dec	3.15	3.17	3.14½	3.15¼	+.00¼
Mar	3.26	3.28¼	3.26	3.27¼	+.00½

Sales Thur. 38,253.
Total open interest Thur. 161,672, off 2,449 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	6.46	6.47½	6.41	6.43	—.04½
Mar	6.68	6.69½	6.62½	6.65½	—.04½
May	6.90	6.92	6.85¼	6.87½	—.04¾
Jul	7.09	7.11½	7.05	7.07¼	—.04½
Aug	7.18	7.20	7.14	7.15	—.05½
Sep	7.23¾	7.25	7.21	7.23	—.03
Nov	7.34	7.37½	7.32	7.33¼	—.02¾
Jan	7.49½	7.52	7.47½	7.48	—.03½

Sales Thur. 39,478.
Total open interest Thur. 117,804, off 6,433 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jan	183.90	183.90	180.30	180.70	—3.50
Mar	186.50	187.00	184.50	185.00	—2.80
May	191.00	191.00	189.30	189.90	—2.00
Jul	196.00	196.00	194.00	194.90	—1.80
Aug	197.60	198.00	197.10	197.30	—1.70
Sep	199.50	199.50	199.50	199.50	—1.50
Oct	202.50	202.50	201.20	201.50	—1.10
Dec	205.50	205.50	203.80	204.50	—.50
Jan	206.00	207.00	205.50	205.50	—1.70

Sales Thur. 9,767.
Total open interest Thur. 49,675, up 428 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jan	24.00	24.07	23.76	23.82	—.11
Mar	24.40	24.41	24.15	24.22	—.10
May	24.65	24.70	24.45	24.47	—.16
Jul	25.00	25.00	24.75	24.78	—.14
Aug	25.20	25.20	24.95	24.98	—.12
Sep	25.35	25.35	25.06	25.11	—.14
Oct	25.49	25.49	25.25	25.25	—.18
Dec	25.70	25.70	25.55	25.60	—.05
Jan	25.70	25.75	25.55	25.55	—.05
Mar	25.80	25.90	25.70	25.70	—.10

Sales Thur. 12,068.
Total open interest Thur. 82,170, off 2,302 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.55½	1.57¼	1.54	1.54¼	—.02¾
May	1.65¾	1.67	1.64½	1.64½	—.02¼
Jul	1.74	1.75¼	1.72½	1.72½	—.02½
Sep	1.80½	1.80½	1.79	1.79	—.01½
Dec	1.89	1.89	1.87¾	1.88	—.01

Sales Thur. 723.
Total open interest Thur. 5,195, up 21 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	68.20	68.35	67.20	67.27	—.98
Feb	71.70	71.70	70.45	70.47	—1.05
Apr	73.60	73.75	72.80	72.97	—.40
Jun	75.50	75.65	74.45	74.57	—.65
Aug	75.05	75.15	74.40	74.67	—.23

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
January 4, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	177.50	173.00	176.45	176.50	173.25	173.50
May	180.00	175.00	178.30	178.45	175.75	176.00
Aug	179.25	176.00	178.15	178.30	175.50	176.00
Oct	179.00	175.50	177.90	178.05	175.25	175.50
4,114 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,448	1,424	1,436	1,437	1,444	1,445
May	1,456	1,429	1,437	1,438	1,453	1,455
Jly	1,467	1,445	1,452	1,454	1,468	1,470
Sep	1,480	1,468	1,472	1,474	1,480	1,490
Dec	1,504	1,490	1,487	1,495	1,500	1,510
Mar	1,500	1,495	1,500	1,520	1,520	1,540
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	1,540	1,540	1,565
1,601 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,570	1,531	1,561	1,563	1,545	1,546
Mar	1,581	1,540	1,568	1,570	1,558	1,559
May	1,598	1,539	1,573	1,575	1,550	1,554
Jly	1,600	1,534	1,585	1,588	1,543	1,545
Sep	1,585	1,536	1,582	1,585	1,537	1,540
Nov	1,560	1,525	1,570	1,580	1,525	1,535
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	1,590	1,508	1,535
6,690 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
January 4, 1980

	Today Bid	Asked	Previous Bid	Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,050.00	1,052.00	1,075.00	1,077.00
3 months	1,074.00	1,075.00	1,103.00	1,105.00
Cathodes: spot	1,019.00	1,020.00	1,048.00	1,050.00
3 months	1,049.00	1,051.00	1,083.00	1,085.00
Tin: spot	7,460.00	7,480.00	7,480.00	7,485.00
3 months	7,320.00	7,330.00	7,310.00	7,315.00
Lead: spot	509.00	511.00	530.00	532.00
3 months	500.00	501.00	518.00	519.00
Zinc: spot	325.00	327.00	331.00	332.00
3 months	340.00	341.00	346.00	346.25
Silver: spot	1,600.00	1,610.00	1,705.00	1,715.00
3 months	1,640.00	1,660.00	1,755.00	1,760.00
Aluminium: spot	890.00	895.00	913.00	915.00
3 months	864.00	865.00	892.00	893.00
Nickel: spot	2,800.00	2,820.00	2,850.00	2,860.00
3 months	2,895.00	2,900.00	2,945.00	2,950.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
January 4, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	1,670	1,648	1,665	1,666	+ 30
May	1,672	1,657	1,666	1,670	+ 21
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,670	1,680	+ 30
Aug	1,680	1,665	1,670	1,680	+ 25
Oct	1,685	1,685	1,675	1,690	+ 24
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,670	1,695	+ 25
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,680	1,705	+ 25
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,690	1,710	+ 30
420 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,290	1,275	1,281	1,288	— 15
May	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,289	— 11
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,285	—	— 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	1,335	— 15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,320	1,338	— 10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,325	1,345	— 5
14 lots					

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	73.50	73.65	73.10	73.20	—.20
Dec	74.40	74.50	74.25	74.30	—.10

Est. sales 23,152; sales Thur. 27,782.
Total open interest Thur. 64,680, up 919 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	84.00	84.35	83.82	84.07	—.38
Mar	85.50	85.90	84.90	85.10	—.17
Apr	85.60	86.15	85.30	85.40	—.30
May	86.00	86.35	85.40	85.67	—.48
Aug	85.75	85.80	85.05	85.05	—.55
Sep	85.45	85.45	85.00	85.05	—.45
Oct	84.50	84.50	84.25	84.25	—.55
Nov	85.60	85.80	85.40	85.40	—.50

Est. sales 1,891; sales Thur. 2,430.
Total open interest Thur. 14,126, off 480 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Feb	42.90	43.45	42.52	42.87	—.05
Apr	42.20	42.35	41.40	41.45	—.45
Jun	45.88	45.92	45.35	45.45	—.22
Jul	46.45	46.80	46.10	46.40	—.75
Aug	45.20	46.00	45.20	45.27	—.18
Oct	44.28	44.40	44.05	44.20	+.05
Dec	45.80	46.10	45.80	45.92	—.05
Feb	46.60	47.00	46.60	47.00	—.45
Apr	.	.	.	46.00	—.15

Est. sales 5,969; sales Thur. 7,573.
Total open interest Thur. 24,699, up 15 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	49.00	49.60	48.35	48.70	—.70
Mar	49.75	50.15	49.05	49.17	—.88
May	51.30	51.70	50.55	50.75	—1.05
Jul	52.75	52.95	52.00	52.15	—1.17
Aug	52.05	52.62	51.65	51.65	—1.15

Est. sales 7,408; sales Thur. 9,997.
Total open interest Thur. 27,479, up 18 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Jan	44.90	44.90	44.90	44.90	—.30
Feb	44.80	44.85	44.77	44.77	—.38
Mar	44.90	44.90	44.77	44.77	—.03
Apr	44.75	45.10	44.30	44.30	—1.00

Sales Thur. 90.
Total open interest Thur. 648, off 33 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jan	55.25	55.70	54.95	55.70	—.45
Feb	55.00	55.00	54.95	55.00	+.20
Mar	55.00	55.40	54.50	55.40	
Apr	.	.	.	53.50	
May	.	.	.	52.10	

Est. sales 10; sales Thur. 21.
Total open interest Thur. 108, off 1 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	211.00	211.00	208.00	208.70	—1.30
Mar	216.00	216.20	212.90	214.00	—1.50
May	222.70	222.70	219.20	220.80	—1.40
Jul	225.50	225.50	222.10	223.80	—1.40
Sep	225.70	226.50	223.10	224.30	—1.40
Nov	225.30	225.70	222.00	222.70	—1.60

Est. sales 1,944; sales Thur. 2,093.
Total open interest Thur. 10,198, off 309 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jan	187.00	187.20	186.00	186.30	—.20
Mar	191.80	191.80	190.10	190.50	—1.20
May	196.00	196.00	194.00	194.50	—1.10
Jul	199.00	199.00	197.50	197.70	—1.10
Sep	200.50	200.50	199.50	199.50	—1.00
Nov	199.00	199.50	198.50	198.70	—1.10
Jan	201.00	201.00	200.00	200.00	—.50
Mar	.	.	.	201.00	—.50

Sales Thur. 497.
Total open interest Thur. 3,660, off 20 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	88.80	88.93	88.63	88.68	—.15
Jun	89.78	89.95	89.61	89.63	—.18
Sep	90.40	90.55	90.29	90.30	—.11
Dec	90.67	90.84	90.57	90.59	—.09
Mar	90.78	90.93	90.70	90.70	—.10
Jun	90.80	90.88	90.70	90.70	—.10
Sep	90.72	90.78	90.68	90.68	—.04
Dec	90.66	90.68	90.66	90.66	

Est. sales 7,142; sales Thur. 11,192.
Total open interest Thur. 35,379, off 574 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	77-25	78-14	77-22	77-25	—22
Jun	78-00	78-25	78-00	78-05	—23
Sep	79-01	79-01	78-20	78-20	—16
Dec	78-26	79-14	78-24	78-25	—16
Mar	78-31	78-31	78-19	78-21	—15
Jun	78-22	78-22	78-13	78-15	—15
Sep	78-14	78-14	78-05	78-07	—15
Dec	78-04	78-04	77-29	77-31	—15
Mar	77-28	77-28	77-21	77-21	—17
Jun	77-20	77-20	77-13	77-15	—15
Sep	77-12	77-12	77-06	77-08	—14

Sales Thur. 8,372.
Total open interest Thur. 85,293, off 1,440 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, index: 100 minus annualized discount rate)					
Mar	86.90	87.03	86.75	86.80	—.07
Jun	88.28	88.33	88.15	88.21	—.10
Sep	89.30	89.30	89.15	89.21	—.10
Dec	.	.	.	89.30	+.05
Mar	.	.	.	89.35	—.05

Sales Thur. 66.
Total open interest Thur. 564, up 38 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.					
Mar	80-10	80-25	80-00	80-05	—11
Jun	81-05	81-17	80-24	80-30	—09
Sep	81-22	82-04	81-12	81-15	—10
Dec	82-05	82-13	81-22	81-27	—09
Mar	82-03	82-15	81-23	81-24	—09
Jun	82-00	82-12	81-20	81-20	—12
Sep	81-28	82-01	81-15	81-15	—13
Dec	81-24	82-00	81-14	81-14	—08
Mar	81-21	81-26	81-11	81-11	—10
Jun	81-19	81-19	81-08	81-08	—10
Sep	81-11	81-11	81-05	81-05	—11

Sales Thur. 14,762.
Total open interest Thur. 87,427, off 909 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2265	2.2330	2.2250	2.2300	+ 40
Jun	2.2150	2.2230	2.2150	2.2205	+ 30
Sep	2.2100	2.2150	2.2090	2.2090	— 15

Est. sales 1,259; sales Thur. 3,496.
Total open interest Thur. 10,044, off 611 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8568	.8585	.8562	.8583	+13
Jun	.8594	.8607	.8585	.8595	+08
Sep	.8629	.8629	.8613	.8620	—15
Dec	.8622	.8622	.8622	.8622	+23

Est. sales 822; sales Thur. 813.
Total open interest Thur. 7,383, off 32 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Mar	.5895	.5925	.5892	.5917	—12
Jun	.5987	.6016	.5984	.6008	—16
Sep	.6068	.6095	.6060	.6075	—20

Est. sales 2,448; sales Thur. 4,732.
Total open interest Thur. 14,162, off 43 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.	.	.	.24590	
Jun	.	.	.	.25000	

Est. sales 0; sales Thur. 0.
Total open interest Thur. 36, unchanged from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Mar	.004279	.004336	.004279	.004334	+91
Jun	.004355	.004388	.004353	.004385	+88
Sep	.	.	.	.004432	+87

Est. sales 2,857; sales Thur. 864.
Total open interest Thur. 2,630, off 58 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.6425	.6476	.6420	.6463	—25
Jun	.6556	.6613	.6550	.6604	—14
Sep	.6695	.6740	.6680	.6720	—06

Est. sales 2,422; sales Thur. 3,604.
Total open interest Thur. 11,857, off 161 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

January 4, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	6.32	6.32	6.10	6.12	—0.22
Apr	6.90	6.90	6.82	6.82	—0.23
May	8.05	8.05	7.81	7.82	—0.24

Est. sales 379; sales Thur. 717.
Total open interest Thur. 3,894 off 109 from Wed

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	173.50	178.25	173.25	176.16	+ 4.66
May	172.90	176.00	172.60	175.61	+ 3.61
Jul	173.00	174.50	172.75	174.50	+ 4.00
Sep	173.00	175.88	173.00	175.88	+ 4.00
Dec	171.70	172.38	171.25	172.38	+ 4.00
Mar	168.25	168.50	168.25	168.50	+ 4.00
May	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	

Est. sales 2,490; sales Thur. 3,227.
Total open interest Thur. 15,492 off 233 from Wed Parana spot 2.00n

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	15.25	15.80	15.25	15.80	+0.43
May	15.45	16.05	15.60	16.01	+0.44
Jul	15.70	16.07	15.45	16.06	+0.49
Sep	15.75	16.09	15.71	16.08	+0.46
Oct	15.75	16.05	15.68	16.04	+0.44
Mar	15.90	16.10	15.80	16.06	+0.35
May	16.05	16.05	15.90	16.09	+0.29

Est. sales 10,927; sales Thur. 19,315.
Total open interest Thur. 90,649 off 498 from Wed

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	134.50	134.70	132.75	134.50	+0.90
May	136.30	136.30	134.50	135.80	+0.20
Jul	138.00	138.25	136.50	137.75	+0.20
Sep	139.20	139.20	139.00	139.60	+0.20

Est. sales 692; sales Thur. 861.
Total open interest Thur. 6,648 off 2 from Wed

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	96.50	100.00	98.20	97.75	+1.70
Mar	96.90	99.30	96.80	98.30	+1.95
May	98.20	100.00	98.20	99.75	+1.95
Jul	99.60	100.90	99.60	100.70	+1.20
Sep	101.00	101.75	101.00	101.50	+0.95
Jan	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	+1.25
May	97.25	97.50	97.25	96.75	

Est. sales 1,300; sales Thur. 1,268.
Total open interest Thur. 10,064 off 287 from Wed

Cash Prices

January 4, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.00	1.40
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	288.80
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.34	227.34
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	98-95	85-86
Lead Spot, lb	52-55	0.38
Copper elect., lb	103⅝	70⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	8.2619	6.8936
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	.34½
Silver N.Y., oz	36.400	6.015
Gold N.Y., oz	596.00	225.50

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

January 4, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,399.10	1,399.10f
Reuters	1,702.78	1,718.30
Dow Jones Spot	416.18	415.89
D.J. Futures	424.07	422.64

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—47

BeechAir	JohnsonEF	Rockwlnt pf
Boeing s	Lear Siegler	Sanders
CBI Ind s	LearSieg pf	Sundstrand
CNA Finl	Litton Ind	Texasgulf
CNAF pfA	Lockheed	Texglf 3pf
Cent Soya	Martin M	Todd Shipyd
Coreind s	McDonn Dg	Tyco Labs
Crown Zell	NatPresto	UnFinCal s
ESystm s	NewprkRes	Unit Tech
Fairchild s	Northrop	UnitTech pf
GenDynams	PacScien	UnTch 7.32pf
GnDyn 4.25pf	RoA 2.25pf	UnTch 3.87pf
Grummn Cp	Raytheon	ValeroEnrn
Grumman pf	ReadngBates s	Varian Asso
Hazeltine	Rockwel Int	Varo Inc
Jantzen Inc		Wylain Inc

NEW LOWS—17

ARA Svc	Equimrk Cp	Kroehler
BestProd	Host Intl	MBLidan
CnPw 4.50pf	Humana wi	NDist 4.25pf
CnPw 7.72pl	Humana 2.50pf	Natomas pfB
CrouseHnd s	IllPw 4.70pf	VaEP 5pf
EmryAF		WalkerHir wi

	Open	High	Low	Close
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Mar	74.40	74.77	73.80	74.3
May	75.90	76.38	75.42	75.97
Jul	77.20	77.55	76.40	77.3
Oct	75.45	75.50	75.20	75.25
Dec	73.90	74.90	73.50	73.77
Mar	75.80	75.80	75.50	75.4

Est. sales 8,250; sales Thur. 8,940.
Total open interest Thur. 44,600 off … Wed

	Open	High	Low	Close
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Jan	108.00	111.00	106.50	108.40
Mar	109.60	114.40	109.60	111.50
May	111.50	114.70	110.30	111.80
Jul	111.50	114.50	111.20	112.00
Sep	112.00	115.00	111.50	112.30
Dec	112.00	115.20	112.00	112.70
Jan	113.80	115.25	113.00	113.00
Mar	112.30	114.20	112.30	113.40
May	113.50	115.50	113.80	114.10
Jul	114.00	116.80	114.00	114.55
Sep	114.00	116.50	114.00	115.80

Est. sales 12,500; sales Thur. 14,336.
Total open interest Thur. 66,027 up … from Wed

	Open	High	Low	Close
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz				
Jan	3300.0	3698.2	3160.0	3610.0
Mar	3285.0	3205.0	3205.0	3205.0
May	3248.0	3248.0	3248.0	3148.0
Jul	3289.0	3289.0	3289.0	3189.0
Sep	3329.5	3329.5	3329.5	3229.5

Est. sales 7,000; sales Thur. 9,992.
Total open interest Thur. 121,773 off … from Wed

	Open	High	Low	Close
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Jan	758.00	780.00	720.80	767.30
Apr	725.00	794.00	722.80	768.30
Jul	735.00	777.00	733.00	772.80
Oct	750.00	780.00	744.00	779.30
Jan	751.00	805.00	749.80	782.50

Est. sales 3,647; sales Thur. 875.
Total open interest Thur. 8,937 up 19 from Wed

	Open	High	Low	Close
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Jan	579.00	621.00	573.00	608.60
Feb	589.80	626.50	574.00	611.00
Mar	627.00	627.00	574.80	619.50
Apr	595.00	645.00	590.00	628.50
Jun	612.00	661.70	608.00	645.90
Aug	626.00	677.00	625.00	662.90
Oct	654.00	691.00	645.00	679.40
Dec	665.00	706.40	660.00	695.90
Feb	681.00	720.10	676.00	711.00
Apr	698.00	732.00	679.00	726.30
Jun	709.00	739.00	701.00	741.50
Aug	717.00	760.30	714.00	756.70
Oct	735.00	745.00	738.00	771.90

Est. sales 58,000; sales Thur. 50,397.
Total open interest Thur. 200,878 off … from Wed

EEC to Rebuild Zambian Bridg[e]

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzan[ia], Jan. 4 (Reuters) — The Europ[ean] Economic Community has decid[ed] to pay about $1 million toward building a vital bridge destroyed [by] Rhodesian forces on the Tanzan[ia-] Zambia railway, an EEC delegat[e] official said today.

The grant would meet the en[tire] foreign exchange cost of the rep[air] but local labor costs would have [to] be found by Zambia, he said.

The span, stretching nearly [...] feet over Zambia's Chambeshi R[iv]er, is about 375 miles northeast [of] Lusaka. It was blown up by Rho[desian] sappers in October. The C[hi]nese-built railway used to carry [...] percent of Zambia's foreign trade.

EEC Steel Output Rise[s]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4 (Reuters) — Crude steel production in the Eu[ro]pean Economic Community [last] year rose by 8 million metric t[ons] from the previous year to 140 m[il]lion tons, but the EEC Commiss[ion] said the November figures show[ed] that production was stagnat[ing] toward the end of the year. It s[aid] that in November the nine p[ro]duced 12 million tons, up 5.2 p[er]cent from a year earlier but off fr[om] 12.6 million tons in October.

FOR A MAXIMUM RETURN ON TIME INVESTED.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low — Stock Div. in $ — Yld. — P/E — Sls. 100s. — High — Low — Close Quot. — Ch'ge Prev Close

— A—A—A —
R .44 3.1 7 7 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝+ ½
V .20 4.3 5 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
S .44 5.5 5 x295 8⅛ 7⅝ 8
250 2 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
C 3 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼+ ¼
L 14 98 8⅝ 8 8⅝+ ½
Lot .48 9.1 15 5¼ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
nelU .34 2.6 13 8 13 12⅞ 13
lion 5 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
onCp .30b 2.2 8 119 13½ 12⅞ 13½+ ⅜
smR s.12 .6 17 68 18⅝ 18 18⅝+ ¾
cbeO .20 .5 33 44 43⅝ 42⅝ 43⅛+1¼
gisCp 10 56 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
roFlo .50 2.3 4 1 21½ 21½ 21½+ ¼
ronco 231 5⅝ 4⅝ 5⅝+1¼
llHsp .28 6.4 9 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
llPub .80 2.8 10 3 29 29 29 — ⅛
Expr n 12 22 7⅝ 7 7⅝+ ⅛
skAir .30r 6.0 9 15 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
baW .10e 2.2 3 229 4½ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
colac .20 1.5 11 19 13 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
mvSt .20r 3.3 11 73 6⅛ 5⅝ 6⅛+ ½
ohaAir .10e 1.7 12 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
phaln .10 .5 15 263 u19½ 17⅝ 19½+2¼
tamil .32 2.3 4 15 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ⅜
tec 19 174 15-16 ⅞ 15-16
terFd .50 2.0 8 11 25 25 25
cap pf3.75 9.9 z200 38 37½ 38 +1
mdbl .40 1.6 14 403 25⅝ 23⅞ 24⅞+1⅜
mAgro s.20 1.3 15 84 16 15⅝ 16 + ⅜
BusPd .44 3.9 6 18 11⅝ 10⅞ 11¼+ ¼
mCapCp 10 11 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
Contrl .56a 4.1 6 2 13½ 13½ 13½+ ¼
GarPd .34 1.6 8 74 21⅝ 21¼ 21⅝+ ¼
Israell s 2 954 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅝+ ½
MzeA .48 3.5 9 74 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅞+ ⅜
mMfg 2e 2.6 11 29 76½ 76¼ 76¼+ ¼
MdBld s 14 50 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝— ⅛
Motln .36 2.9 5 34 12⅛ 11¾ 12⅛+ ⅛
mPeN 2.50 6.8 5 7 37 36⅞ 36⅞+ ½
mPlan Cp 4 11 2 2 2 — ⅛
Precs .40 4.4 6 12 9 9 9
SciE 35 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅝+ ¾
mSeat .40 3.6 4 11⅛ 10⅞ 11⅛
mTec .64 7.4 8 41 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅜
ndrJcb n 18 124 14⅝ 14 14½— ¼
ndrea .36 6.7 11 55 u 5⅝ 4⅞ 5⅜+ ⅛
ngloC .21e 1.2 9 71 18⅝ 17⅞ 17⅞— ¼
nthony .44b 4.6 4 9 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
plDta .16 1.8 11 4 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
pldDev 17 102 4¼ 3⅞ 4¼+ ⅜
qutCd g.47 163 34⅞ 33⅝ 34
ArrowA .20 3.3 4 11 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
Arundel .10e 1.3 5 6 8 8 8
Asamer g.49 350 20⅞ 20½ 20¾+ ½
AskinSvc 205 4⅝ 4 4⅝+ ½
Astrex 11 13 17½ 17¼ 17½— ¼
Atalnta .15e 2.3 9 1 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
AtlsCM .16e 4.3 9 1798 4 3½ 3⅝— ⅜
AtlasCp wt 59 6¼ 5⅞ 6¼+ ⅛
Augat s .40 1.4 15 x42 28½ 28 28⅝+ ½
AutoTrn 16 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛
AutmRad 153 3⅛ 2⅝ 3⅛+ ½
AutoSw 1.20 2.7 12 2 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝+ ⅛
AVEMC .40 3.6 9 71 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
— B—B—B —
BAT .30e 6.0 2 5 d 5 5 — ⅜
BRT 1 15-16 15-16 15-16—1-16
Badger .80 7.4 5 6 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞+ ¼
Baldors .20 1.0 12 7 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
BaldwS .32a 4.4 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼— ⅛
BanFd 1.67e 7.8 2 21⅝ 21¼ 21⅝+ ⅜
Bangor wt 45 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛
Banistr g 173 15⅝ 15¼ 15½
Barclay 6 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
BarcoCa .12 2.5 15 5 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
BarnesE 12 91 6⅝ 5⅞ 6⅝+ ⅝
Barnwl .20 1.6 13 12⅝ 12¼ 12⅝— ⅛
BarryR s.16 1.7 11 99 9⅝ 8⅞ 9⅝+ ⅝
Barths 35 10 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
BaruchF 47 137 15⅝ 14⅝ 15 + ⅜
BasRsNY n 28 129 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
BnfStA s.40 2.0 5 15 20⅛ 19⅞ 20 + ½
BnfStB s.40 2.0 5 59 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
BergEnt 5 4 5 4⅞ 4⅞
BergnB .24 2.0 7 192 12⅝ 11⅝ 12½+ ⅜
BrgB pf1.15 5.5 17 21 20⅞ 21
BernzO 30 2 2 2
Berven 41 2 1⅞ 2 + ¼
BethCp 11 7 5 5 5 + ¼
Beverly .24 2.8 13 408 12¼ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ⅛
BicPen .48 4.6 8 76 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
BigVSp s.24 2.8 5 4 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
BinkMf 1.20 6.7 7 22 18⅛ 17⅞ 17⅞+ ⅛
Blount .64 3.1 6 42 20⅝ 20 20⅝+1
BodinAp 2 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
BoltBer .40 2.4 25 21 17⅛ 17 17 — ⅛
BowVall g.10 236 32 31⅛ 31⅛+ ⅛
BowlAn .28 6.1 6 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
Bowmar 43 59 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
Bowne .60b 2.6 6 13 23⅝ 22⅞ 23⅛+ ½
BradfdN .26 2.5 8 76 10⅝ 10⅛ 10½+ ½
Branch .20 4.8 4 5 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
Branlf wt 27 6⅝ 6¼ 6¼
Brascan 1.20 6.3 9 67 19⅛ 18⅞ 19
BraunE 1.40 6.0 9 43 23¼ 23⅛ 23⅛— ¼
Breeze .57t 4.4 6 6 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
BristBr .60 2.2 10 10 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝+ ¼
BrooksP s.40 2.4 8 17 u17 16⅛ 17 + ⅝
BrownCo wt 56 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
BrnFA 1.24 3.6 10 6 35⅛ 34⅞ 34⅞— ⅛
BrnFB 1.24 3.3 12 15 37⅝ 37⅛ 37½+ ⅛
BrnF pf .40 10. 1 4 4 4
Bulldex 4 10 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
Burgess 10 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
Burnsin .60 3.1 9 68 19⅝ 18⅝ 19½+ ⅜
— C—C—C —
CK Pet .16 .8 30 454 22⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛
CDI 4 21 8 7¾ 8 + ⅜
CHB Fd .57b 7.5 6 6 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
CMI Cp .05e 1.3 6 10 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
CRS .36 2.9 5 34 12⅝ 12 12⅝+ ⅝
CagleA 4 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
Caldor s .58 2.5 9 62 20⅝ 20 20
Calcomp 499 u13⅛ 11 12⅛+1⅛
CalPtC 2 4.5 6 14 44⅝ 44½ 44⅝+ ⅛
Camco .30 1.0 11 37 31⅝ 30⅝ 31¼+1⅛
Campnll n 3 41 5 4⅝ 5 + ⅜
CmpChb g 567 11⅛ 10½ 10⅞— ⅜
CdnHmst g 110 20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
CdMarc g.46 10 79 17⅝ 16⅞ 17⅝+1⅜
CdnMer g 2 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
CdnOcc s.24 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
CapitlFd .20 5.7 6 10 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
Caresso .05e 1.8 14 24 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅞
Carnat 1.50 6.1 7 242 24⅞ 24⅛ 24⅝
CaroEn s 7 1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
CaroPL pf 5 11. z140 46 44¼ 46 +1⅝
CarrolDv .05e 1.2 8 7 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
CastlAM 1b 6.2 4 5 16¼ 16¼ 16¼+ ⅛
CasFd 1.60a 8.6 2 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
Cavitrn .10e .9 18 18 10⅞ 10¼ 10⅝+ ⅜
CenPL pf 4 11. z400 35 35 35
CentSe .70e 10. 93 7 7 7 + ⅛
Cenvill 1.20 5.0 7 71 24⅝ 23⅞ 24⅛+ ⅜
Cetec .12 1.9 18 307 u 6⅞ 5⅞ 6⅞+ ½
ChadMl .60 9.8 5 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
ChampHo 392 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
ChartMd 7 18 22⅛ 21½ 22⅛+ ⅜
ChrtM pf.75 12. 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
ChIRv 1.60 8.8 13 3 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
ChiefDv g s 732 28⅝ 28 28⅝+1½
ChildWld 6 62 10 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
ChltnCp .30 4.7 5 9 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛
CircleK 1.20 4.7 9 40 25⅝ 24⅝ 25½+1⅛
CircleK wt 15 13 d12⅝ 13 + ⅛
Citation .56 6.2 6 5 9 9 9 — ⅛
CitBkNJ 2 9.1 4 1 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞
CityGas 1 5.5 7 21 18⅛ 17⅝ 18⅛+ ⅜
Clabir .18b 4.2 7 7 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼
Clarmt .30e 2.2 30 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
ClarkC .29e 4.3 6 25 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅝+ ⅜
Clarostat 7 7 12 12 12
Clausng s.88 4.0 9 8 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
Clopay .32 3.9 13 20 8⅛ 8⅛ 8¼+ ⅛
CohenHat 6 17 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛
Cohu .16e 2.7 10 57 6⅛ 5⅝ 6 + ⅜
Colemn 1 6.5 6 25 15⅝ 14⅞ 15⅝+ ½
ColCmI 70 89 7⅛ 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
Colwell .60 3.3 28 11 18 17⅝ 18 — ⅛
Cominco g 3 220 46⅝ 45 46⅝— ⅛
ComA pf1.60 13. 4 12½ 12⅛ 12½+ ⅜
ComMtl .40b 2.1 5 151 28½ 27⅞ 28⅛+ ⅝
Comdint s 12 153 42⅛ 41¼ 42⅛+1⅝
ComdrCp 18 70 2⅜ 2⅝ 2⅜+ ⅛
Compo s .28 3.0 8 28 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
CompuD 6 79 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅜+ ½
Conchm .80 5.4 1 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
Condec .33t 2.1 9 217 16 15 16 +1
ConnllyC 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ¼
ConrHm 1.53t 16. 4 13 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ¼
Conrock 1a 3.7 7 6 27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅝— ½
Conroy .16 2.6 6 34 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
ConsOG 120 21⅝ 20⅝ 21⅝+1
ConsRef .80 5.1 10 27 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ½
ContMtl 10 187 7⅝ 7⅝ 7½— ½
Cookin .20e 2.5 8 40 8 7⅞ 8
CoopJr 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
CoreLb .28 1.0 24 12 29⅛ 28⅝ 28⅝
Cornlius .80 4.8 7 5 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ¼
Courtld .17e 9.7 6 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
Cramer 2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
CrestFd 4 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
CrestOil s.16a .9 27 86 18⅝ 17⅝ 18⅝+1
Crompt 1.80 6.0 4 24 30⅛ 29 30⅛+1⅛
CrossAT 1.40 4.4 10 179 32 31¼ 31⅞+ ¼
CrowlM .50 5.4 2 1 9⅛ 9¼ 9¼+ ¼
CwnCP s.80b 1.5 3 219 52⅝ 50⅝ 51⅞+2
CrutcR .36 2.1 33 69 17⅝ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ½
CrystlO s.75 2.2 22 69 34⅝ 33⅝ 34⅝+ ⅛
CubicCp .60 3.2 7 281 19 16⅝ 18⅞+2
Curtice 1.10b 4.9 6 4 22½ 22⅛ 22½
Cyprus 121 2⅞ 2½ 2½— ⅛
Cyprus pf1.70 12. 14 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
— D—D—D —
DCL 7 66 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
DWG .29t 9.7 4 28 3 2⅞ 3
DamonC 21 5 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
Damson 229 18½ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
DataAc n.73t 7.0 9 78 10½ 9½ 10½+ ⅞
Datapd .30 1.5 14 253 19½ 19⅛ 19⅝+ ⅛
DevMn .75e 2.1 19 736 35⅝ 32 35⅛+ ⅛
Decoratr .24 9.6 10 5 2½ 2⅜ 2½+ ¼
DelLabs .48 3.6 11 10 13⅝ 13½ 13½
DelhlO .10e .3 30 256 29⅛ 27½ 29⅛+2⅛
DellwdF .60 5.3 9 2 11½ 11⅜ 11⅜— ⅛
DesonJw 33 12 2 2 2
DevCpA 3 58 18¼ 18 18⅛— ⅛
DevonGp s 4 z1900 20½ 19⅝ 20½+1½
Digicon 27 76 9⅝ 8⅞ 9⅝+ ⅝
Diodes 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
DisFab 7 4 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
DomeP g s 721 47 46 46 — ½
Domtr g1.80a 71 20 19½ 19⅝
DorcGs n.20 .7 10 242 27⅝ 26⅝ 27 + ¼
DohtyB n.30b 5.0 7 2 6 6 6
Downey s.32 3.9 4 13 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼
DrFair .40 4.2 19 19 9⅝ 9½ 9½+ ⅛
Dunlop .09e 7.2 7 43 1¼ 1⅛ 1¼+3-16
DplxPd 1 3.9 4 6 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅜
DurTst .40a 2.7 15 73 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝+ ⅜
Dynictn 82 453 11⅛ 10⅛ 11½+1⅛
Dynear s.56 3.8 1 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
— E—E—E —
EAC .36 7.8 15 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
EECO .28 1.7 12 20 16½ 15⅝ 16½+1⅛
EarthRes 1.50 4.4 9 168 33⅞ 32⅝ 33⅝+1⅛

12 Month High Low — Stock Div. in $ — Yld. — P/E — Sls. 100s. — High — Low — Close Quot. — Ch'ge Prev Close

20½ 15⅝ EsmCo 1.20 7.1 6 1 16⅞ 16⅞ 16⅞+ ¼
4¼ 2¾ EsqrE .24 7.1 26 23 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅜+ ¼
3⅝ 1⅛ Edmos 2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
19⅜ 12¼ EDO s 11 191 18½ 17⅞ 18¼+ ⅜
14⅞ 6⅛ Ehren 40 7⅜ 6¾ 7¼+ ¾
4⅞ 2¼ ElAudD 28 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
28½ 15⅝ Electrog 1 3.7 9 46 27⅝ 27 27⅛+ ½
37 29⅝ ElecAm 1.40 4.7 6 6 29½ 29 29½+ ¾
16⅞ 7⅛ Elsinor n 17 159 11⅝ 11 11½+ ⅜
17⅞ 6⅝ EmrRd 11 337 16⅞ 16 16½+ ⅜
14⅞ 6 EngyRs .24 2.0 23 37 12 11¾ 12 + ¼
10⅞ 6⅞ Espey .20e 2.0 14 51 10⅛ 9 10 +1
7⅝ 3⅝ EtzLav .20e 4.3 3 10 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅜
21¼ 12⅝ EvansAr .40b 2.8 8 21 14¼ 13¾ 14⅛
— F—F—F —
16¾ 7½ FPA .40 3.4 2 5 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
12⅝ 9⅝ Fabind s.40 3.1 4 38 u12⅝ 12¼ 12⅝+ ¾
6 3 FairTex 4 4 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
1⅛ 11-16 FairfNob 2 1 1 1
8⅛ 2⅝ FalrmC .15 3.3 4 4½ 4⅝ 4½+ ¼
5⅝ 2⅝ FamRc 8 8 4¼ 4¼ 4¼+ ¼
18⅝ 9 FannyF .50e 2.7 4 3 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
12⅞ 8⅛ FayDrg .24b 2.0 8 15 12¼ 11¾ 11¾— ⅜
19½ 12½ FedMart 11 13½ 13¼ 13⅝+ ¼
17⅝ 13⅝ FedRt 1.40 9.3 18 7 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
9⅝ 5⅛ FedRes 28 538 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝
56½ 24 Felmnt .25 .5 23 18 53½ 53¼ 53½+ ½
20½ 12¼ FinGen .40b 2.3 8 8 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
18 10⅛ FinGaA .40b 2.9 2 14 14 14 14 — ⅛
24⅝ 15⅛ FtSLSh 1b 5.9 4 10 17⅝ 17 17 — ⅛
4½ 2⅝ Fstmrk 32 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝
15⅛ 8⅛ FischrP 1t 9.9 9 25 10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ½
9¼ 3¼ Flagg 15 8 8⅝ 8½ 8½
5⅝ 3¼ FlanEnt 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
29 17⅝ FlightSf s.16 .6 20 25 26½ 26⅛ 26½+ ½
17⅞ 7⅞ FloRck .24 1.7 6 7 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅝+ ¼
29½ 12¼ FlowGen 19 75 28⅛ 26⅛ 28¼ +2⅛
13¼ 10⅛ Flowers .46 4.3 6 14 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛
24 15⅞ FlukeJ s 13 28 20⅛ 19⅞ 20⅛+ ½
7¾ 4½ Foodrm 4 3 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
13⅞ 6½ FooteM .20e 2.0 12 1 10 10 10 — ⅛
48 29⅝ Foote pf2.20 6.3 1 35 35 35 —1¼
43 41 FordCan g z10 43⅞ 43⅞ 43⅞+1
19⅞ 10⅞ ForestC .10 .6 20 19 17¼ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ½
14½ 3⅞ ForestLab 45 13⅝ 12½ 13½+1¼
13⅝ 4⅜ FrankRt .06e .5 51 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
10⅞ 7⅛ Franks .36 4.1 6 6 8¾ 8⅝ 8¾+ ⅛
21¾ 18½ Frantz 1a 5.4 5 1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
7½ 4⅜ Friedm .24b 3.3 4 8 7¼ 7 7¼+ ⅜
13 7¼ Frisnas .40 5.3 3 58 7⅜ 7½ 7½+ ⅛
15⅛ 9 FrontA .20b 1.8 5 3 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅜ FrontA wt 17 5 4⅞ 5 + ¼
— G—G—G —
3 1⅛ GIExpl 8 89 2⅜ 2½ 2⅜+ ⅛
6½ 2¼ GIT 2 2⅜ 2½ 2⅜+ ⅛
7½ 3¼ GRI 21 46 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
3¾ 1¼ GTI 11 74 3½ 3¼ 3½+ ¼
6⅞ 3⅜ Galaxy .06t 1.4 5 8 4¼ 4 4¼+ ¼
9¾ 6⅝ Garan .80 8.4 5 21 9⅝ 9⅝ 9½+ ¼
31¾ 15½ GatLiet .40b 1.3 15 59 30⅛ 29⅞ 30¼+ ½
2⅛ ⅞ Gaynor 7 1 15-16 1 + ⅛
28⅞ 17½ GelmSc n 23 56 27⅜ 26½ 27⅜+1
5 3¼ GnEmp .32b 8.5 4 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3¾— ⅛
10½ 3½ GenExp 123 4½ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
3½ 2 GnHous 5 230 3½ 3¼ 3½+ ⅜
7¾ 2⅜ Genisco 9 83 7⅝ 6⅞ 7 + ⅜
5⅞ 3⅞ GenvDr .10r 2.5 7 12 4 4 4
28⅞ 21 Gerber s 19 223 27⅝ 26½ 27 +1½
19⅞ 15⅝ GiantF s 1 5.7 5 8 17⅝ 17½ 17½+ ¼
19⅝ 8⅝ GntYell g.65e 14 1216 17⅞ 16⅞ 17⅝— ⅝
24 5⅝ Glasrock .10 .4 38 51 23⅝ 23⅛ 23½+ ½
34⅞ 23⅞ Glatflr 1.60 5.6 6 8 28⅝ 28⅛ 28½
33 19½ Glnmr .86b 2.8 8 12 32 31⅜ 31⅜
11½ 8 Glasser .44 4.8 6 7 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
4⅝ 2⅛ Gldblatt 5 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
31¼ 12½ GldNugt .08t .5 42 181 17⅜ 16¼ 17⅛+1
12⅛ 7¼ GoldWH .64 5.8 7 x23 11⅛ 11 11¼+ ¼
1⅜ ⅝ Goldfield 1733 1⅛ 1½ 1½— ⅛
2⅛ ⅝ Gdrich wt 47 ⅞ ¾ ⅞+ ⅛
25½ 19 GormR 1.20a 5.5 7 13 22⅝ 22 22 — ⅜
14⅞ 8⅝ GouldT 1.28 9.1 9 1 14 14 14 + ¼
10½ 6½ GrahMr .20 2.9 11 11 6⅞ 6½ 6⅞+ ¼
13⅝ 8 GrandAu .34e 3.0 5 4 11½ 11½ 11½+ ⅛
12⅝ 7⅝ GrndCtl .50 6.1 7 2 8¼ 8¼ 8¼+ ⅛
13¼ 6⅞ GranerA 100 15 10 9⅝ 10
11½ 6¼ GtAmInd 4 3 8⅝ 8½ 8½
22⅝ 4⅝ GtBasinP 412 21 20⅝ 20½+ ⅜
39¼ 22½ GtLkCh .32 .9 15 43 37½ 36⅞ 37½+1⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ Greenmn 14 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
11⅜ 6⅝ GREIT .40 4.6 15 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
29 19⅝ GrossT 1.44 5.4 8 5 27¼ 26⅞ 26⅞— ⅛
8⅝ 8 GuarBk n 10 27 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
15¼ 13¼ Gullfrd s 3 38 14⅞ 14¼ 14⅞+ ⅛
107 30⅛ GlfCan g1.60 1544 97¼ 94¼ 96¼+3⅛
15⅛ 6⅛ Gulfstrm 7 49 10⅛ 10⅛ 10½
— H—H—H —
7⅛ 4¼ Hampin .45t 13.3 12 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
38 23½ Harland 1 2.7 12 18 37⅝ 36⅞ 37 + ½
5¼ 2⅛ Harvey 18 4⅝ 4⅛ 4½
8⅛ 4⅞ Hasbro 6 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
13½ 9½ Hasting .68 5.5 6 6 11 11 11
7 3½ HawalA 18 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
8½ 3⅝ HlthCh 28 185 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅜
10⅛ 6⅝ HelthM .30 3.6 4 4 8¼ 8¼ 8¼+ ⅛
10¼ 7⅝ HeinWr .40a 4.8 6 1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
10⅞ 3⅞ Helnick .10 1.2 14 15 8¾ 8 8⅝+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅛ HeltmMtg 35 2 2 2
10⅛ 6 HiGInc .12r 1.5 7 15 8¼ 8½ 8¼— ⅛
16⅞ 5 Hipimic .20 1.3 16 3 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞
14⅝ 6⅝ HollyCp 15 237 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝+ ⅛
39 15 Hormel 1.48 4.9 6 8 34⅛ 34 34¼
26⅝ 9⅛ HornHar 24 43 25 24¼ 24¼— ⅝
14 8⅝ HospMt .60 5.9 17 8 10¼ 10⅛ 10¼
20⅞ 15⅝ Hotel 2.10e 11. 9 1 19¼ 19¼ 19¼— ⅛
8⅛ 5 HousRon .50b 7.5 4 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ HouseVl 8 13 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
24⅞ 15½ HouOM .80 3.4 15 1068 23⅞ 23⅛ 23⅝+ ⅛
24½ 17⅞ HouO pf1.69 7.4 72 22⅞ 22⅝ 22¾+ ⅜
46¼ 15⅝ HowelC .40a .9 8 77 43½ 41¾ 42½+ ½
5½ 2⅛ Howell .10e 2.1 23 6 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
33⅞ 24⅝ HubellA 1.70 5.5 7 2 31 31 31
21¼ 11⅝ HuckMf .36 1.7 7 21 20⅝ 19⅞ 20⅜+ ⅜
93½ 44 HudBO s2.30 20 86 84½ 85½—1
9⅛ 4¼ HuntH .20 2.3 9 25 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
66⅝ 35⅝ HuskyO g 1 6 60 59⅝ 59⅝
— I—I—I —
9⅝ 3½ ICH .20 2.5 5 54 8 7½ 8 + ⅛
15 7⅜ ICM .50e 3.3 17 187 15 14½ 15 + ½
7½ 3⅜ IFS Ind .18 3.6 4 12 5 4⅞ 5
16⅜ 10½ IMC .28 1.9 5 21 15¼ 14⅞ 15 + ½
8⅛ 6⅝ ImpCh .42e 5.4 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
2 5-16 1⅝ ImpGp .12e 6.6 6 4 1 13-16 1 13-16 1 13-16+1-16
7½ 4⅞ Imperind s.05t .9 4 24 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
39½ 20⅞ ImpOilA g1.20 162 36¼ 35⅝ 36⅛+ ⅛
2 ⅞ InflightSv 627 u 2⅛ 1⅞ 2⅛+ ⅛
28⅝ 15¼ Instron .40 1.5 6 28 26⅝ 25⅞ 26⅝+1⅛
1½ ⅞ InstrSys 16 837 1⅛ 15-16 1⅛+ ⅛
14½ 9⅛ InsSv pf.25t 2.3 42 11 9⅞ 10¼+1⅛
14⅞ 6 IntegRes 9 172 13½ 12⅞ 13⅛+1
19⅞ 6⅞ IntClyGs g.32 336 16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ⅝
12⅞ 10⅝ Intrmk s.16 1.4 4 3 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 2¼ IntBnknt 6 209 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞+ ⅛
9⅞ 5½ IntCtrls n 9 187 u 9⅝ 8⅛ 9⅝+1⅛
1⅞ ⅞ IntFdSvc 83 ⅞ d ¾ ⅞
7⅞ 5 IntProt .30 5.2 4 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
17½ 8⅛ Intplast .40 2.3 14 2 17½ 17½ 17½
3½ 1⅜ InvestFla 1 2 2 2 — ⅛
28⅛ 18¼ Ionics 12 11 26½ 26 26½+ ⅜
34⅞ 11½ IroqBrd .36 2.7 8 38 13⅝ 13¼ 13½+ ½
5 2⅝ Irvinind .10 2.4 22 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
— J—J—J —
5½ 4⅝ Jaclyn .40b 8.0 6 4 5 5 5
16½ 10½ Jacobs .50b 3.5 8 7 14⅛ 14 14⅛— ⅛
9⅛ 4½ Jensen 1.50t 33. 4 14 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
4½ 1⅞ Jetronic 6 64 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅝+ ⅜
6⅜ 3½ JohnPd .36 8.2 55 6 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
13½ 2⅞ JuniperP 71 255 11⅜ 10⅞ 11⅛+ ⅛
18½ 8⅝ Jupiter 2 2 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ¼
— K—K—K —
8½ 3½ KTellr .30e 4.8 6 23 6½ 6⅛ 6¼— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅞ Kaisin .75c 12 2⅛ 2 2
9¼ 5⅝ Kalistad n 20 58 8⅛ 7¼ 7⅝+ ⅛
1¼ 1-16 KaneMil wt 191 1-16 1-16 1-16
47½ 36¼ KnGs pf4.50 12. z30 36½ 36½ 36½— ¼
6⅜ 3½ KapokT 18 5 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
16⅞ 11⅜ KayCp .60 4.8 6 4 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
23¼ 9⅝ KenaiCp 20 173 20⅞ 20 20⅝+1⅛
13 9 Kenwin .60 4.7 6 4 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
6⅝ 3⅞ KeyCo .30 6.3 4 1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
25 8⅝ KeyPh n.03b .2 90 138 20⅛ 19 19⅞+ ⅞
4¼ 2⅜ KinArk 9 50 3 2⅞ 3
25⅞ 15⅝ KingRd s.40 1.9 6 27 21½ 21 21½+ ⅜
52⅛ 17⅝ KirbyEx 11 128 47⅝ 44½ 46⅞+2⅛
3 2 KlearVu 19 3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
11¾ 4¼ Kleinerts 3 8½ 8½ 8½+ ⅛
23⅛ 14⅝ Knogo n 13 53 22½ 21⅞ 22¼+ ⅜
5⅝ 3½ KuhnStr 3 13 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
— L—L—L —
5¼ 3½ LSB .23t 6.3 7 43 3⅞ 3½ 3⅝— ¼
2⅜ 1⅜ LaBarge .06 3.4 16 2 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
7¾ 4 LaMaur .20 3.9 7 10 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
3¼ 2¼ LaPnt 13 2 3 3 3 + ⅛
7⅜ 2¼ LakeSh g 310 6⅞ 5⅞ 6 — ⅛
11 4½ Landmk 78 52 9½ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ¼
16¼ 10⅝ LazKap n.40 2.5 7 92 u16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛+1
24 15⅝ LeaRnl s.60 2.5 9 31 u24⅛ 23⅞ 24⅛+ ⅞
6½ 3 LeePh 15 7 3½ 3⅛ 3½
17 12 LehighP 4 5 16⅛ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ⅛
6⅝ 2¼ LeisureT 3 9 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
8⅝ 5 LibtyFb .56t 9.3 4 23 6⅛ 6 6 + ¼
12 6½ Lightolr .30 3.0 5 9 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ⅛
10⅛ 4½ LincAm 10 6 8½ 8½ 8½
3⅝ 1⅜ LloydsE 44 2⅛ 2 2
4⅝ 2⅛ Lodge .10e 2.1 12 226 u 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+ ½
28 17½ Lohmn 1.20 4.9 11 12 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅜
37¼ 14¼ LoewT wt 92 32⅛ 31 32⅛+1½
19⅞ 11¼ Logicon 11 47 19⅛ 18⅝ 19⅛+1⅛
27½ 17¼ LaGenS 1.05 3.9 7 1 27 27 27 — ½
28⅛ 24⅛ LouisCe 1.64 6.1 5 2 27 27 27 + ¼
8½ 3⅝ LundyEl 8 101 7⅞ 6⅝ 7⅝+ ⅞
11¼ 6⅝ Lydall .70 8.4 6 9 8⅜ 8¼ 8⅜— ⅛
5⅞ 2¼ LynchCp 3 54 5⅛ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ¼
3 1½ Lynnwear 20 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
— M—M—M —
6½ 3⅝ MPO 8 8 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅜
7 5 Macks .20 3.1 4 14 6⅜ 6 6⅜+ ½
2½ 1¼ Macrod 48 1790 2½ 1⅝ 2⅛+ ⅜
19½ 6⅝ ManrC .40b 3.1 9 133 u19⅝ 19⅛ 19¼+3⅛
1 15-16 ¾ Marindq 8 1232 1 11-16 1⅜ 1½—3-16
21⅞ 18⅝ Marm pf2.25 12. 5 19½ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅜
15⅝ 4⅜ Marshin 8 15 13⅞ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅝
17⅛ 8⅛ MartPr .40 4.0 6 4 10 10 10 + ⅛
11⅛ 6⅝ Masind .20 2.6 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
9¼ 5⅝ Masters 5 2 8 8 8 — ⅛
44 16¼ MitRsh s.20 .5 17 65 41⅛ 39⅛ 41 +2⅛
19⅝ 9½ Matrix s 16 16 17⅝ 17⅛ 17½— ¼
4⅞ 2⅝ MaulTec .14 3.4 83 46 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
1 13-16 ⅝ McCro wt 33 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
11⅜ 4¼ McCulO 10 653 10⅛ 10⅛ 10½+ ⅛
17⅞ 13⅛ McDow n.13t .7 22 12 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝+ ½
5¼ 2⅝ McKeon 3 11 3½ 3½ 3½
23½ 14½ Means 1.20 5.6 7 28 21¼ 20⅞ 21¼+ ¼
11¼ 8¼ Medalst .56 5.7 4 38 10 9⅞ 9⅞+ ⅛
27⅞ 19 MediaG .72 3.0 8 75 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛
19⅝ 10⅛ Meenon n 24 1.4 7 39 17⅝ 17¼ 17½+ ¼
11⅞ 7⅝ Megalnt .28 3.2 3 27 8⅝ 8½ 8½+ ¼
17 12 MEMCo 1 7.0 6 22 14⅝ 13⅞ 14⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 8½ MercSL .50b 5.6 4 15 9 8⅞ 8⅞+ ⅛
12 7⅝ MetPro .15 1.8 7 52 8½ 8½ 8½— ⅛
13⅝ 9 Metex .40 3.5 6 19 11½ 11 11½+ ⅛
37⅝ 19¼ Metpth .32 1.4 52 103 22⅞ 22⅛ 22⅝+ ¼
5⅝ 2⅝ Metrocar 26 2 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ MichGen 16 4 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
12¼ 6¼ MichSug .40 3.6 7 43 11⅜ 10⅞ 11⅛+ ¼
5½ 3⅛ Micklbry .16 3.0 15 5 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜+ ⅛
11⅛ 6⅝ MidlaCo .30 2.9 4 10 10¼ 10 10¼+ ⅛
23¼ 9¼ MidlGls .40b 4.0 10 23 10 10 10

12 Month High Low — Stock Div. in $ — Yld. — P/E — Sls. 100s. — High — Low — Close Quot. — Ch'ge Prev Close

11½ 6⅝ Miller H 5 1 9⅛ 9½ 9⅛
8 3½ MissnIT 6 21 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ⅛
36 20 MitchlE s.30 .6 15 217 32⅝ 30⅝ 32 +1¼
24½ 12⅝ MiteCp .60 3.0 7 16 20⅝ 20¼ 20¼— ¼
6⅝ 4⅝ MonMg .44 8.8 5 4 5¼ 5 5 — ⅛
19⅝ 13⅝ Moog .40b 2.1 9 61 19¼ 17⅞ 19 +1⅝
18½ 6⅝ MtgGth .91e 10. 12 16 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
7 4½ MortnSh .32 6.9 4 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
11 8 MottSM .20 2.4 4 5 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
27 17⅝ MtVMll 1.20a 4.9 4 9 24½ 24½ 24½
13⅝ 9 MovStr .60 6.1 4 5 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
7¾ 2½ Movielab .52t 11. 4 15 5 4⅞ 4⅞
— N—N—N —
18⅝ 11 NFC n .20 1.3 11 6 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
11¾ 4⅜ Nardo .24 2.2 9 194 11 10¼ 10⅞+ ⅛
16⅞ 10⅞ NCnvSt n.60 3.8 11 40 15⅞ 14⅞ 15⅞+1¼
12⅝ 6⅝ NatEdu .68t 6.0 5 12 11⅝ 11¼ 11¼+ ⅛
20½ 18⅝ NtGasO n 6 18⅝ d18⅝ 18⅝— ⅝
21½ 12⅝ NtHltE 9 8 19⅞ 19⅞ 19⅞
9¾ 1⅝ NKinney 433 9¼ 8⅞ 9 + ⅛
10½ 5¼ NtPatent 261 8¼ 7⅞ 8
7½ 5 NtSecR .60a 8.4 7 4 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
5½ 4⅛ NtSilvr 10 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
6⅝ 3½ NtSpinn .24 5.2 4 6 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ¼
14⅞ 4½ NelsLB .72t 7.8 9 17 9⅝ 9 9¼+ ¼
28½ 17⅞ NHamp .80a 4.0 6 6 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅞+ ⅛
2⅛ 1⅜ Nidrio .06e 3.4 9 38 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
32⅞ 10⅞ NMxAr .30e 1.0 80 68 32 30⅝ 31⅞+1⅜
11 7⅝ NPinRt s.90 9.5 11 7 9½ 9½ 9½+ ⅛
8⅞ 6¼ NProc .55e 7.7 7 19 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅛
28 20⅝ NYTim .90 4.0 10 43 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅛— ¼
12½ 5⅝ NewbE .50 5.0 13 10 10 10
15¼ 10¼ Newcor s.56 3.7 7 2 15 15 15
9-16 ¼ Newcrp wt 11 5-16 5-16 5-16—1-16
5 2⅝ Nexus 8 2 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
30⅞ 19½ NiagFSv .94 4.3 5 12 22 21⅞ 22
6¼ 3⅛ Nichols .05r 1.5 3 8 3⅜ 3¼ 3¼
5⅞ 2⅝ Nolex 14 23 3⅝ 3¼ 3⅜+ ⅛
14½ 8 Norin .60 4.4 5 49 14 13⅝ 13⅝
13 11 Norl of 1.50 13. 36 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
13⅞ 6½ Nortek .08 1.1 5 31 7½ 7¼ 7⅛— ¼
23⅞ 15½ NoARoy .24 1.2 8 91 20⅛ 19 20⅛+1¼
19⅜ 8½ NoCdO g 26 91 17⅛ 16⅝ 17⅛+ ⅜
19½ 9⅝ NuclDta 8 14 13½ 13 13⅛+ ½
42½ 21 Numac g.07t 379 41¼ 40 40⅛— ½
— O—O—O —
9⅝ 2⅝ OEA .20e 2.3 14 98 8⅞ 7¼ 8⅞+1⅛
17⅞ 9⅝ Oakwd .12b .9 6 42 14 13⅛ 14 + ⅜
8 4⅝ OhArt .24 4.7 6 2 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
12½ 9 OhSealy s.64 6.3 7 1 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
49½ 25⅛ OOkiep 22 z500 48¼ 46½ 46½— ¼
14 8 OrioleH .40a 3.8 3 18 10½ 10¼ 10½+ ¼
18⅝ 13⅛ OSullvn .80 5.8 5 6 13⅞ 13⅞ 13⅞+ ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ OversSec 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼+ ⅛
7⅜ 4¼ OzarkA 4 92 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ¼
— P—Q —
3¾ ⅞ PF Ind 67 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
¾ 9-16 PNBMt wt 4 ⅝ 9-16 9-16—1-16
16¼ 12⅝ PGEpfA 1.50 12. 10 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
15 10⅝ PGEpfB 1.37 12. 11 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
13¼ 10 PGEpfC 1.25 12. 1 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
13¼ 10 PGEpfD 1.25 12. 3 10½ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
27½ 20 PGEpfW 2.57 12. 13 21¼ 21 21¼— ⅛
25½ 18⅝ PGEpfV 2.32 12. 11 19⅛ 19 19
27¼ 19⅝ PGEpfT 2.54 12. 12 22¼ 20⅞ 20⅞— ¼
29⅜ 20⅝ PGEpfS 2.62 12. 5 21¾ 21⅜ 21⅜
25¼ 19⅞ PGEpfR 2.37 12. 5 20⅛ 19⅞ 20⅛+ ¼
22⅞ 16 PGEpfP 2.05 12. 1 17 17 17 — ¼
21½ 15 PGEpfM 1.96 12. 3 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ¼
24 17½ PGEpfL 2.25 12. 3 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
22¼ 16½ PGEpfK 2.04 12. 182 17⅜ 17⅛ 17¼+ ⅛
46⅝ 34 PacLt pf4.50 13. z60 36 35¼ 36 — ¼
29 14 PacTrst 1.20 5.3 9 7 22⅝ 22½ 22½+ ⅛
54 45 PacPL pf 5 11. z250 46½ d44 45
24¾ 14⅝ PageP g n 128 21¼ 20⅝ 20⅝
29⅝ 26 PallCp s 17 46 29 27⅞ 29 +1½
5 1¼ PalomrF 38 u 2⅛ 2 2 + ⅛
5¼ 3⅝ Pantast .30 8.6 7 x10 3½ 3½ 3½+ ⅛
27 13⅛ Paradyn n 24 268 24⅝ 23⅛ 24½+ ⅜
6⅝ 3½ ParaPk 23 5⅛ 4⅞ 4⅞
19¼ 11¼ ParkCh .60a 3.9 5 1 15¼ 15¼ 15¼+ ⅛
10 3⅝ ParkEl 6 9½ 9 9 — ⅛
32⅝ 22 Parsons s 1 3.5 10 90 29½ 28½ 28⅞— ⅜
6⅜ 5½ PatFash .10e 1.9 3 2 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜+ ⅛
14 8¼ Patagon 5 8 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛
14¼ 5⅝ PeerTu .32b 2.3 10 32 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅝+ ½
2 ⅝ PenDix wt 47 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
21½ 11 PenEM .80a 3.9 7 13 20⅛ 20¼ 20⅝+ ⅜
4⅜ 2⅝ PECp .55t 18. 19 41 3⅛ 3 3
24¼ 15⅝ PenRE 1.90 8.1 11 9 23⅝ 23⅜ 23⅝— ½
14¼ 10⅝ Penril n .15 1.1 11 14 13⅝ 12¾ 13⅝+ ¾
1½ 1 Pentron 9 4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
32⅝ 25⅝ PepBoys 1b 3.3 5 16 30¼ 30¼ 30¼
23⅞ 13 PepCom .80 5.3 6 4 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
20⅝ 13⅛ PetLew s 14 267 18 17½ 18 + ⅛
13⅜ 10 PetLe pf1.65 13. 4 12½ 12½ 12½
10⅞ 7⅛ PhilLD .52r 6.8 3 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
4⅝ 2 Phoenix 26 2⅛ 2⅛ 2¼+ ⅛
17½ 7⅛ PicNPay .32 2.2 8 23 14⅝ 14¼ 14¼+ ¼
6⅞ 3⅝ PionrSys 24 63 5⅛ 5 5½+ ⅜
3⅝ 2½ PionTx .20t 28 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
6⅛ 5 PittWa .56 11. 7 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
38½ 26⅛ Pittway 1.65 5.4 6 37 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅝+ ⅜
7⅝ 4½ Pizzain n 12 34 6 5⅞ 5⅞
49¾ 21⅞ PlacrDv g1a 32 47 46 46⅛+ ⅞
10⅛ 5⅞ PlantInd 27 81 10 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
9½ 7⅝ PlyGm .40b 5.2 3 16 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
26⅛ 15⅝ PneuSc 1 6.2 6 z600 16⅝ 16¼ 16¼— ⅝
2 1 Polaron 2 7 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
26¼ 13⅝ PrairieO g 24 11 23 22½ 23 + ⅜
14⅝ 10⅝ PrattLmb 1.10 8.2 6 9 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅝+ ⅛
7⅞ 4⅞ PrattRd .30 6.0 7 11 5 5 5
8 6 PrattR pf.66 10. 7 6⅝ 6 6⅝+ ⅛
27 20⅝ PrenHa 1.48 6.5 8 15 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 10½ PrpCT 1.42e 9.2 11 2 15⅛ 15½ 15½— ⅛
12½ 9⅝ ProvGas .92 9.7 7 5 9⅝ 9½ 9½
6⅜ 3⅝ PrudBld .24 5.2 13 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
47½ 33¼ PSCol pf4.25 13. z50 33⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝+ ¼
24⅝ 19⅝ PoSP pfC2.34 12. 2 19½ 19½ 19½
16⅛ 7⅝ PulteH .32 2.4 3 40 13⅝ 12⅝ 13⅛+ ⅜
10¼ 5⅝ PuntoG 6 26 8⅛ 7¼ 8 + ⅜
13⅛ 9½ Punta pf1.10 10. 2 10⅛ 10¼ 10¼+ ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ Qualinn n.50 5.6 3 50 9⅝ 8⅝ 8⅞+ ⅛
11¾ 6⅝ Quebcr g.25e 2.2 14 11⅛ 11⅛ 11½+ ¼
— R—R—R —
6 2⅝ REDM 7 365 u 6½ 5½ 6⅛+ ⅝
4 1⅞ RET 322 4 3⅝ 4
21¼ 9 RHMed .28a 1.2 10 14 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝— ⅛
2½ 1½ RPS 7 7 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
3⅝ 2½ RSC .10 3.5 12 2 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
8 5 Rogan .15e 2.1 8 9 7⅛ 6⅝ 7⅛+ ½
33 13⅛ RnchEx .30e .9 11 230 32 29 31¾+1½
23½ 18⅝ RangrO s 860 22½ 21⅛ 22½+1⅛
24⅝ 21½ Ransbrg s 1 4.1 8 31 24⅝ 23⅞ 24⅛+ ⅛
5 2 RapAm wt 106 4⅝ 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
5⅝ 2 RathP 9 5½ 5⅜ 5½
24⅝ 15⅝ RavInd .44 2.0 15 34 21⅝ 20⅞ 21⅝+1⅛
5⅞ 2⅛ Reading 2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
21¾ 15⅝ REInv 1.60 7.6 11 3 21¼ 21 21
12⅝ 7⅝ RlincT 1.25e 15. 14 8⅝ 8½ 8¼+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ Redlaw 3 1⅞ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 2½ ReevesT 12 6 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
6¼ 4½ RefeTr .32 6.1 3 3 5¼ 5¼ 5¼+ ⅛
19⅝ 8⅛ RegalB .72 3.9 10 47 18½ 17¾ 18½+ ⅜
23½ 14⅝ RemAr 1a 4.5 6 8 22 22 22 + ⅛
9½ 5⅝ RepGyp s.24 3.9 3 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
19½ 11⅛ RschCot .24 1.4 15 127 17⅛ 16⅝ 17⅛+ ⅜
54⅞ 23⅛ ResrtA 4 657 29⅞ d19½ 29⅞+1
22⅝ 11¼ Resrt wt 70 14⅝ 14¼ 14½+ ½
83¼ 32⅝ ResrtB 6 z800 41 39⅛ 41 +1¼
4⅞ 2⅛ RestAsc 7 94 3 2⅞ 2⅞+ ⅛
13⅝ 5½ RexNore 9 4 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
36¼ 14⅝ RlolOil n 22 133 32⅝ 30⅛ 32¼+2⅛
9⅞ 4 RibletP .12 2.6 4 44 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝— ⅛
8¼ 3⅝ Richton 26 4⅝ 4⅝ 4½+ ⅛
34¼ 21⅛ RioAlgo g1.50 9 29 28½ 28½— ½
13⅞ 5½ Robntch 136 7⅛ 6⅝ 7⅛+ ⅜
8⅝ 4⅝ Robtn .12 1.5 7 219 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛
15⅝ 10⅛ Rockway 1b 7.2 5 80 13⅝ 12¼ 13⅝+1⅛
28⅞ 18 Rogers s.12 .6 13 22 21½ 21 21½+ ⅜
3⅝ 2⅝ RoncoT 20 20 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
6¼ 4⅛ Rossmr 8 18 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
3⅞ 1⅜ RoyPalm 24 2 2 2 + ⅛
8½ 6⅝ Rudick pf.56 8.1 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
3 1⅛ Rusco 168 2 1⅞ 2 + ¼
16¼ 10 Russell .56 5.1 4 40 11 10⅞ 11
— S—S—S —
6¼ 3½ SFM .24 6.2 7 6 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
12⅝ 8⅝ SGL .30b 2.5 6 12 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ¼
8 4 SSP 137 u 8½ 7⅞ 8½+1½
18⅝ 10¼ Salem .40a 2.3 10 4 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅜
3¼ 1⅝ SCarlo .07e 2.5 13 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
10 6¼ SDgo pf .90 12. 2 7½ 7½ 7½
10⅜ 7⅛ SDgo pf 1. 13. 5 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ¼
72 54½ SDgo pf7.20 13. z500 56⅝ 56⅝ 56⅝+1⅛
24½ 17½ SDgo pf2.47 13. 11 19⅛ 18⅝ 19⅛+ ⅜
26⅝ 18⅝ SDgo pf2.68 13. 57 20⅝ 20¼ 20⅝+1
24⅝ 18⅝ SFrRE 1.76 7.6 16 9 23⅞ 23¼ 23¼+ ⅛
3 ⅝ SFRE wt 8 1½ 1½ 1½
22¼ 18 SonJW 1.60 8.2 5 3 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
14¼ 5⅝ Sandgte .40 5.2 6 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅜
9⅝ 7 SaundrL s.30 3.5 7 1 8½ 8½ 8½
6⅞ 3¼ SchelbE 20 9 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
20⅞ 13⅞ Schnult 1a 5.1 4 1 19½ 19½ 19½— ¼
9⅞ 2½ Schiller 8 67 9 7⅝ 9 +1⅝
3⅞ 2½ Schradr 29 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ Schwab n.30 4.0 7 2 7½ 7½ 7½
4½ 2⅝ SciMgt .10 2.9 7 3 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
69½ 21⅛ ScurryR g 11 16 67 62¼ 63 —3
20⅝ 16 SbdAM .40 2.4 5 5 17 17 17
16⅝ 5⅝ Sealctro .94t 6.7 7 12 14 13⅝ 14 + ¼
6⅝ 3⅝ SearsInd 8 5 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ¼
4⅞ 3 SecMtg 12 20 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
9⅝ 6⅛ Selas .36 5.0 8 8 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ¼
1⅝ 1⅛ SeligAsc 7 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
9⅛ 5⅝ Semtch .20b 2.5 12 38 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ¼
8 5½ Srvisco .40 5.3 5 39 7½ 7¼ 7½+ ¼
5 2⅝ Servo 13 4⅝ 4 4⅝+ ½
8⅝ 4⅝ ShaerS .40e 5.5 5 8 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝+ ⅛
13⅞ 7½ Sharon s.50a 3.8 8 34 13 12⅝ 13 + ⅜
4⅞ 2½ SheltrR 4 11 3 3 3
5 3⅝ Shopwell 8 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
29⅝ 18⅛ Showbt 1 5.1 7 11 19½ 19⅛ 19½+ ⅜
30⅞ 16⅝ Slercin .30 .9 15 87 u33⅝ 30¼ 33¼+3⅛
8⅞ 6⅝ Silco s .28 3.3 7 17 8⅝ 8 8⅝+ ⅛
20½ 10¼ Sigma .40 2.9 7 12 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
22⅞ 10⅛ Silolnc .10e .4 6 27 22⅞ 22⅞ 22⅞
7⅛ 3⅝ Silvrcst 85 1 6 6 — ⅛
5⅞ 3⅝ SimcoS .25b 6.1 7 7 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ Solitron 13 216 6 5½ 6 + ⅝
29⅝ 23⅞ SonderB .40 1.4 9 7 29 28⅝ 29 + ½
8⅝ 6 Soundsn .40 5.6 3 2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
11⅝ 9⅝ SoelCap .80a 8.0 14 1 10 10 10 — ⅛
12¼ 8¼ SCEd pf1.06 12. 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
13 8½ SCEd pf1.08 12. 12 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
13⅝ 10 SCEd pf1.19 11. 1 11 11 11 + ⅛
28 24½ SCEd pf2.48 9.5 z50 26 26 26 + ⅛
16⅝ 12 SCEd pf1.45 11. 5 13 13 13 + ⅛
25⅝ 19 SCEd pf2.30 12. 2 20 20 20 — ⅛
9⅝ 7¼ SwFlBk .50 6.2 5 2 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
13⅝ 9 SpecityR 5 4 12¼ 12 12¼+ ⅛
15 6⅝ Spector .42e 4.2 4 12 10¼ 10 10¼+ ¼
6⅝ 3⅝ Spectro .19t 2.9 28 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝
6⅝ 4 SpedOP .20r 4.1 8 9 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ¼
5⅞ 3⅞ Spencer .16 4.3 6 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
27 18⅞ StCoasa 1.60 6.3 9 2 25½ 25½ 25½
22 7½ StdMetl 233 430 22 19⅞ 21 + ⅞
26½ 16¼ StProd 1.52 9.1 4 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
33 22 StdShr 1.22t 4.4 6 1 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝
9⅞ 5⅝ Stange .20 2.9 8 14 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞+ ¼
14½ 10⅝ StanAv .50r 3.8 6 32 13½ 12 13⅛+1
5⅝ 3¼ Stanwd 4 4 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ 11⅛ StarSup s.80 5.5 4 22 14½ 14 14½+ ½
3⅝ 1⅛ Stardust 6 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
9¼ 3½ StarrtHo 5 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
11 4⅝ Steelmt .24b 2.6 5 48 9⅝ 9¼ 9⅝— ⅜
23½ 16⅛ StepnCh .92 4.7 6 8 20 19¾ 19¾— ½

12 Month High Low — Stock Div. in $ — Yld. — P/E — Sls. 100s. — High — Low — Close Quot. — Ch'ge Prev Close

1⅜ 1 SterlEl 7 7 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
26⅛ 7⅛ StrutW .30b 1.2 23 18 25⅛ 25 25⅛
3½ 2⅛ SueAnn .24 8.3 5 5 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
17⅞ 8⅝ Sunair .60a 4.1 7 42 14½ 14¼ 14½+ ½
67⅝ 16⅝ Sundnc .16b .3 1222 60 57 57½—2⅛
10½ 5½ SunshJr .40 4.0 6 6 10 9⅞ 10
16⅝ 10⅛ SupFdS .40b 3.2 7 27 12⅝ 12 12⅝+ ⅜
12¼ 5 Supind s.25 3.6 5 144 6⅞ 6 6⅞+1
11½ 6½ SupSurg .32 4.3 5 8 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅜+ ⅜
50½ 29⅞ Suprons .24 .6 27 178 43½ 42⅝ 42⅝— ½
7¼ 3½ Susqueh 7 59 4¼ 3⅞ 4¼+ ½
10½ 7⅝ Susqh pf 1 13. 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
8⅝ 4 Synloy .30b 3.8 10 15 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
44¼ 30⅝ Syntex 1.10 2.7 11 598 41⅝ 40 41⅝+1⅝
24¼ 18¼ Syscos .40 1.8 8 13 22½ 22½ 22½+ ¼
20¼ 10⅝ SystEng 14 247 19 17⅝ 19 +1⅝
6¼ 3⅝ SysPln .24 5.2 3 12 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ¼
— T—T—T —
3⅜ 1⅞ TFI 6 85 3¼ 3 3¼
19⅝ 10½ TobPd .20 1.2 6 31 17½ 16⅝ 17¼+1
14 8 TandB .40 3.4 6 5 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
9⅛ 5¼ Tannel .28b 4.9 5 12 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
14⅞ 9½ Tasty 1.20b 12. 3 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝
4 1⅜ TechSym 13 635 3⅞ 3¼ 3⅞+ ⅜
13⅝ 4⅝ TechOp 8 34 10⅝ 10 10 — ⅜
4⅛ 1⅜ TechTp .52t 28. 8 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
6⅞ 4¼ Tectrol .24 3.8 5 11 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
84¼ 27 TejonR 70 30 73½ 69¼ 73 +3⅝
32 15⅝ Telflex .40 1.4 12 67 29⅝ 28⅛ 29¼+1¼
22¼ 13¼ Telscl .60 4.2 9 49 14⅝ 14¼ 14⅛— ⅛
7¼ 3⅝ Tenney s 8 4 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
10⅛ 5⅝ TerraC 64 9⅝ 9⅝ 9½+ ⅛
13⅞ 5⅝ TetroT 15 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅜
13⅝ 7½ TextlAlr .16 1.7 8 156 9⅞ 9 9⅞+ ¼
50⅝ 40¼ TxPL pf4.56 12. y25 38½ d38½ 38½— ½
18⅝ 12¼ Textron wt 10 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅛
1 ½ ThorCp 6 13-16 13-16 13-16+1-16
5⅛ 2⅝ Thorofar .04e 1.1 5 10 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
4¾ 3¼ ThreeD .20b 4.7 4 x3 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼+ ⅛
27⅝ 15⅛ Thrifim 1.20 4.6 4 2 26 26 26 + ⅛
7½ 3 Tidwell 4 14 5½ 5 5½+ ⅜
8¼ 4⅝ TobKtz n.25 4.7 3 34 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
100 76 TolEdpf 10 13. z60 80 80 80 +2
10⅛ 4⅛ TopsGG 2 4½ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
17⅝ 11 TorinCp .80 6.0 5 2 13¼ 13¼ 13¼+ ⅛
27¼ 14⅝ TotlPet g.32 310 23⅝ 23⅛ 23¼
19¼ 7⅝ TotlPet wt 134 15⅝ 15¼ 15⅝+ ⅛
3⅝ 2¼ TownCtry 9 112 3 2½ 3 + ½
21½ 17⅝ Towner s 67 23 19½ 19¼ 19½+ ½
6¼ 3½ Traflgr .12 2.3 77 5⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛+ ¼
8½ 4½ TrnsLux .10e 1.6 7 34 6⅛ 6⅛ 6¼+ ¼
14⅞ 7⅝ TransOil .05e .4 103 12½ 12⅛ 12⅜+ ⅜

9¼ 5⅛ TrnsTec n.24 2.7 13 11 8⅝ 8½ 8¾+ ⅜
7⅞ 4⅝ Tredwy .20 2.8 8 11 7¼ 6⅞ 7¼+ ⅜
9⅝ 7⅛ TriSM .80 8.8 4 11 9¼ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
18⅝ 9¼ TrlaCp .20 1.8 7 38 11 10⅝ 10⅞
14⅞ 8½ TritOil n 157 12⅝ 12¼ 12⅝+ ⅜
26⅛ 22⅜ TritOil pf1.96 8.1 17 24½ 24⅛ 24⅛
10⅞ 6¼ TubeMx s 12 397 8¼ 8 8¼+ ½
7⅝ 3⅜ TwinFr .20 4.6 7 19 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜+ ⅛
— U—U—U —
12½ 7⅛ U&I 64 7 12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ UNA .20 3.8 4 42 5½ 5⅛ 5¼
9½ 5¼ URS .38 4.3 8 90 8⅞ 8¾ 8⅞
8¼ 5¼ Unimax 12 120 5⅞ 5½ 5¾+ ⅛
7⅝ 6½ Unimax pf 3 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅝— ⅛
19⅞ 12½ UAirPd .64b 3.3 12 113 19⅝ 17 19⅝+2⅝
2½ 1⅜ UnFoods .10e 5.3 38 4 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
¾ 1-16 UNatCp wt 20 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
8½ 6¼ UNtCp pf 1 7½ 7½ 7½— ¼
11⅝ 8½ UnRitT .87e 8.9 11 5 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
6⅞ 3 USAir wt 19 3⅞ 3½ 3⅞+ ⅛
16¼ 10⅛ USFiltr .36 2.5 8 165 14⅝ 14⅛ 14½+ ⅛
4 2⅛ USRdium 14 19 3 2⅞ 3 — ⅛
27½ 12⅝ UnivRs .32 1.5 21 102 22⅛ 20⅞ 21⅞+1⅛
11⅝ 8⅝ UnivRu .72 7.9 5 3 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
— V—V—V —
10 4⅛ Valle's .81t 15. 15 10 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼— ⅛
16 7⅛ Valmac .80 6.2 43 13½ 12⅝ 12⅞
8⅞ 6 Valspar .44 5.5 6 2 8 8 8 + ⅛
3⅝ 2⅝ ValueL .06e 1.8 48 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅜+ ⅛
2⅞ 1½ Verit 5 21 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
23⅞ 16½ VermlA .32b 1.9 8 2 17¼ 17¼ 17¼+ ¼
9⅞ 5⅛ Vernitrn .10 1.0 8 915 u10⅛ 9 10⅛+1⅛
6½ 3 Vertiple 5 16 5¼ 5 5¼+ ¼
2½ 1⅛ Viatech 2 1½ 1½ 1½— ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ VintageE 3 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
7⅛ 4⅝ Virco .16b 3.6 5 1 4½ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
14 6⅝ Vishay .53t 4.1 10 32 13 12 13 +1
6⅝ 4¼ VisualG .16 3.2 9 24 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
5¾ 2½ VolMer .12e 2.7 4 11 4½ 4⅜ 4½+ ⅛
13⅞ 7⅛ Voplex .52 6.1 4 7 8½ 8⅜ 8½+ ¼
7⅛ 3⅞ VulcCp .20a 3.6 4 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
— W—W—W —
7½ 2½ WTC 31 3 2⅞ 3
9⅝ 6⅝ Wackht .40b 5.3 6 29 7½ 7⅜ 7½+ ¼
32⅞ 18⅝ Walnoco s.12 .4 49 253 27⅞ 26⅝ 27⅝+1⅛
22⅞ 13⅞ Walbr n.10e .4 10 x165 u24 21⅛ 23¼+2⅝
25 18 Walco .80b 3.6 6 2 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
9⅞ 4 WallcS .12 2.0 9 23 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅜
34⅝ 17 Wang B s.16 .5 24 232 31½ 31 31⅛+ ¼
32½ 18⅝ Wang C s.06 .2 24 36 30⅝ 29⅝ 30⅛+ ⅜
13½ 8⅝ WardsCo .20 2.2 3 4 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
2⅜ 1½ WshHm 5 7 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛

26¾ 18⅞ WshPst s.36 1.8 7 15 20⅝ 20 20⅛— ⅛
31⅞ 21⅛ WRIT 2.12 7.7 14 2 27½ 27½ 27½+ ⅛
24½ 14⅝ Wthlrd n 17 82 22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅜+1⅛
25¾ 8⅝ WeldTu .30b 1.3 8 51 24 22⅞ 24 +1
10 6½ WescoFn .38 4.8 5 3 8 8 8 + ⅛
26⅞ 15⅞ Wstbrn g s.70 2.7 344 26⅛ 25¼ 26⅛+1½
38⅝ 13¾ WstFin .52 2.5 3 55 21½ 20¾ 20¾
15⅝ 9 WPocRR n 2 32 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅛
12⅞ 4 Whippny .20 2.4 7 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼+ ¼
7½ 4 WhitCbl .20 4.6 4 2 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
7⅝ 4⅞ Whitehall 9 183 7⅛ 6⅞ 7 + ⅜
16⅞ 4 Wichita .45t 3.1 49 25 15 14½ 14⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ WillcxG n 3 15 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
20 10½ Wmhous .70 4.1 10 8 17 16⅞ 17 + ⅛
3⅛ 1⅜ WilsnB 23 1⅛ 1½ 1⅛+ ⅛
22⅝ 11½ Wincorp .40 2.3 44 18 17⅝ 17⅛ 17½+ ⅛
10½ 8 Winklm .44 4.7 5 15 9⅝ 9½ 9⅜+ ⅛
14⅝ 7⅝ Wdstrm n .60 7.0 4 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
11½ 5⅛ WkWear .40 4.1 6 24 9⅞ 9¾ 9¾
21¼ 16⅝ Widwd n 54 356 19½ 18½ 19⅛+1
20½ 11⅝ Wrathr .05e .3 20 18¼ 17⅝ 18⅛+1
3 11-16 13-16 WrlghtH g 869 2 13-16 2 9-16 2 13-16—1-16
18 11 Wynns s .48 3.1 7 190 15⅝ 14⅞ 15⅝+ ⅝
15 11⅛ WymBn .72b 5.4 6 19 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝+ ¼
— X—Y—Z —
11½ 6½ Zimmer .36 5.4 3 13 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full.
z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the January 4, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.896	4.24	110.50 *	47.135 *	0.2358	—	5.798 *	119.69 *	35.335 *
Brussels (a)	27.94	62.4075	16.27	6.945	3.473 *	14.7175	—	17.655	5.248
Frankfurt	1.716	3.837	—	42.65 *	2.135 x	90.44 *	6.146 *	108.60 *	32.01 *
London (b)	2.2375	—	3.834	8.997	1,796.00	4.24	62.42	3.5315	11.97
Milan	802.95	1,796.90	468.50	199.72	—	423.77	28.785	507.95	149.94
New York	—	2.2392	0.584	0.249	0.125 z	0.529	0.036	0.635	0.187
Paris	4.022	8.995	234.54 *	—	5.0055 x	212.20 *	14.41 *	254.20 *	75.05 *
Zurich	1.57995	3.532	92.1007 *	39.22625 *	0.19645	83.22795 *	5.64825 *	—	29.47045 *
ECU	1.44698	0.646262	2.48041	5.81831	1,161.93	2.74131	40.3563	2.2884	7.75003

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.82 ; Canadian $: 1.1687 ; Danish krone: 5.3527 ; Escudo: 49.609 ; Fin. mark: 3.689 ; Hong Kong $: 4.923 ; Irish £: 0.464 ; Israeli £: 34.525 ; Norw. krone: 4.9238 ; Peseta: 66.09 ; Schilling: 12.345 ; Singapore $: 2.154 ; Swedish krona: 4.1447 ; Yen: 235.45 .
£ Sterling: 1.03925 Irish £.
(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (z) In U.S. cents
ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.
Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

January 4, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	15¼ - 15⅝	7 15/16 - 8 1/16	5½ - 5¾	16⅞ - 17⅛	13⅛ - 13⅝
2 M.	14½ - 14⅝	8⅛ - 8¼	5¾ - 6⅛	17 - 17¼	13⅝ - 14⅛
3 M.	14⅜ - 14⅝	8 3/16 - 8 5/16	6 - 6⅛	17 - 17¼	13 15/16 - 14 3/16
6 M.	14 9/16 - 14 11/16	8 3/16 - 8 5/16	6⅛ - 6⅜	17 - 17¼	13 15/16 - 14 3/16
1 Y.	13 1/16 - 13 3/16	7 15/16 - 8 1/16	5½ - 5¾	15½ - 15⅝	13 11/16 - 13 15/16

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, January 4, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	89½	90½
Argentina 9⅝-84	87	89
Ashland 7½-82	93½	94½
Australia 8¾-91	82¾	83¾
Australia 8¼-92	79¾	80¼
Avco 10¼-87	81½	83½
BTokyo 7⅝-84	85¾	86¼
Barclays 8½-92	82	83
BCHyd. 7⅝-85	83⅝	84⅝
Bell Can 7⅝-87	80¼	81¼
Beneficial 9⅝-87	89½	90½
BFCE 8⅝-83	91½	92½
Canpac 9⅝-89	89¼	90¼
Carter H.H. 9⅝-86	89⅝	90⅝
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	83¾	84¾
Charbonags 8⅝-81	94¼	95¼
CNT 9½-86	90	91
Comalco 10¼-91	89¾	90¾
Cons. Foods 7½-91	79	80
Continental 9⅝-86	89½	90½
Dome Pet. 10-94	89¼	90¼
Dominion 10¼-84	94½	95½
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	86½	87½
DSM 8⅝-88	84½	85½
E E C 8¾-82	91¾	92¾
E E C 7⅝-84	85¾	86¾
E C S 9-93	85	86
E C S 8⅝-97	77¾	78¾
EdF 9⅝-86	90½	91½
E I B 8-84	87	88
E I B 8⅝-93	79½	80½
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	86½	87½
Eurofima 8½-83	91½	92½
E D C 9⅝-84	92¾	93¾
Finland 9½-86	89½	90½
Genstar 10-89	89¼	90¼
GMAC 9⅝-86	88¾	89¾
Gotaverken 8½-87	83½	84½
Gould 9⅝-85	92	93
GTE 9⅝-89	88	89
GulfWest 9⅝-84	88	89
Home Oil 9½-86	87	89
Hudson Bay 10-94	88¾	89¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	89½	91½
I T T 9½-89	86	87
Kennecott 9½-86	86½	87½
Kidde W. 8½-85	83¾	84¾
Kockums 8-83	90¾	91¾
Manitoba 8⅝-83	90¾	91¾
Manitoba 9½-89	86¼	87¼
Michelin 10-94	87½	88½
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	89½	90½
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	91¾	92¾
NBrunswick 9-83	91¼	92¼
NBrunsw. 9⅝-94	85¾	86¾
Newfoundld 10-94	89	90
NZealand 8½-83	91¾	92¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	81¼	82¼
Norway 9½-84	92¾	93¾
NScotia 9⅝-89	87½	88½
Occidental 10¼-84	94	95
Ontario Hyd 8-87	81½	82½
Penney JC 8½-83	90¾	91¾
Pennwalt 9⅝-84	92	93
Pepsico 9¼-84	92¾	93¾
Portland 10-84	92	93
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	86	87
Queb. Pro. 9-95	77¾	78¾
Saabscania 8½-89	80	81
Shell 8-86	87¾	88¾
Shell 7½-87	82¾	83¾
Stind 8⅝-88	87¾	88¾
StatOil 9⅝-89	88¾	89¾
Sweden 9⅝-84	92¾	93¾
Transocean 8-86	89	90
Unilever 9⅝-87	87½	88½
UnOil 7½-87	86¾	87¾
UnBls 9-89	83¾	84¾
Utah 8-87	86	88
Vwagen 7⅝-87	80	81
Warner L. 9-84	91	92
Borden 5-92	75	77
BroadHale 4⅝-87	66	68
Canon 6⅝-94	104½	106
Carnation 4-88	64	66
CIBA G. 4-94	88	90
Coke Bott. 6⅝-93	73½	75½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	131	133
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93	107½	109½
Cummins 6¼-86	74½	76½
Dartind 4⅝-87	71	73
EastKodak 4½-88	72	74
Ford 6-86	75½	77½
Ford 5-88	64	66
Galveston 8⅝-94	107½	109½
GenElec 4¼-87	71½	73½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	90	92
Gillette 4⅝-87	64½	66½
GulWestn 5-88	89½	91½
Honda 5½-89	104½	106
Honeywell 6-86	82½	84½
ICI 6⅝-97	96½	97½
INA 6-97	94½	96½
ISE 6¼-89	85	87
ITT 4⅝-87	68	70
Lear 8-89	98	99½
MorganJP 4¼-87	84	86
Nabisco 5⅝-88	93½	95½
Owensill 4½-87	103	105
PenneyJC 4½-87	65	67
RCA 5-88	67½	69½
Revlon 4⅝-87	126	128
Sperry 4⅝-88	93	95
Squibb 4¼-87	78	80
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
Texas 7½-93	71½	73½
Tyco 8½-88	121½	123½
UBS 5-89	110	112
UnCarb 4⅝-82	89	91
WarnLamb 4½-87	68	70
WarnLamb 4⅝-88	63	65
Xerox 5-88	67	69

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	70	72
BBC 4⅝-92	89	91
Beatrice 6¼-91	89½	91½
Beatrice 4½-92	76½	78½
Beecham 6⅝-92	96	97½
Boots 6⅝-93	87	89
Borden 6⅝-91	84½	86½

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100

	Med.	Long.
Friday	91.088	81.168
Previous	91.078	81.186

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, January 4, 1980

AELInd	7⅛	7⅝
AFAProt	5½	6½
AVMCo	3½	4
Accuray	4⅝	5⅝
AddisnW	9	9⅝
AdvRoss	3⅝	4¼
AlexAlex	30¾	31½
Allcolnc	36½	38
AllynB	12¼	13¼
AFinCp	22½	23½
AFurn	4⅝	5⅛
AGreet	11⅝	11¾
AlnlGp	57	58
AMicros	19⅝	20¼
AWelkng	27⅞	28⅝
Amterr	3⅝	3⅝
Anadite	8¼	8⅝
AnheusB	22¼	22⅝
AntoCo	8⅝	9⅝
ArdenGp	3⅝	3⅝
AsdCola	20¼	21
AtlGsLt	14¼	14⅝
BairdCo	6⅝	7⅝
BanoHE	11⅝	12⅝
BkamRt	17¼	17⅝
BasicRs g	10⅝	11
BoistFr	17½	18½
BaylsMk	12⅝	13⅝
Beeline	8½	9¼
BelzLob	37	37⅝
BibbCo	14½	15¼
BirdSon	17½	19
Birtchr	1⅝	2⅛
BkHillP	24⅝	25½
Bonanza	2⅝	3⅛
BrookS	43	46
BrwTom	36½	37¼
Buckbee	?	7½
Buckeye	22¼	23¼
BurnupS	9½	9⅞
CalWtSv	31½	33
ConradH	1	1½
CapSwC	15	15½
CapInAir	2⅝	3¼
CareCp	8½	9½
CnVIPS	15⅝	16⅛
ChmLea	35½	37½
ChesUtl	12¼	13
CircleF	5½	6½
CitzUtA	33	33¾
CitzUtB	29⅞	30½
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCp	6¼	6¾
ComCIH	25⅝	26¼
CmlShr	15	17
CmwTel	20	22
ConPap	52½	53½
Crawfd	25½	26½
CrosTre	31⅝	31⅞
CutlrFed	1½	2¼
Cycltron	11½	12½
DanlyM	28	29
DiaDes	12⅝	12⅝
DaytMal	16½	18½
DekibAg	32	32⅝
DeLuxC	34⅝	35½
DetCanT	11½	12½
DeweyEl	2	2⅝
DiaCrys	27¼	28¼
DixnCru	38½	40½
Docutel	7⅝	7⅝
DollrGn	10⅛	10⅝
DoylDB	23⅝	24½
DunkinD	10⅛	11¼
Duriron	15½	16½
Eatnvnce	6	6⅝
EconLab	22⅝	23¼
ElPasEl	9	9⅝
ElderBe	6½	7¼
EleNucl	7⅝	7⅝
ElModul	6⅝	7⅝
EnrDev	9½	10½
Entwistl	1⅛	2½
EqtOil	47½	49
EthanAl	45½	46½
Fabri h	⅞	1⅛
FtBkSys	39½	40¼
FtBostn	15⅛	16
FtEmpS	10⅛	10⅝
FtWnFin	4½	4⅝
Flickgr	11⅝	12⅝
FloatPnl	14⅝	15½
FlaWatU	⅝	1
ForestO	24⅞	25⅝
Formigli	2¼	3
FrankCo	7⅝	8¼
FrankEl	13½	14¼
GnRlEst	11	12½
GnReins	94⅝	96½
GovEFn	9¼	10
GreenM	11½	12
GreyAdv	40	43
Gifinlst	14½	16
Gyrodyn	6	6⅝
Hardwke	10½	11¼
HrpRow	10	10½
HarpGp	30½	31¼
HartfNI	14⅝	15¼
HenrdF	26¼	27
Holobm	2⅝	3⅛
Hoover	11¼	12¼
HorizRs	2¼	2⅝
HyattInt	19	20
Infralnd	6⅝	7½
IntelCp	63¼	64¼
IntrcEnr	6¼	7¼
IntmlGs	11½	12
InBkWsh	9¼	9⅝
IwaSoUt	21⅝	22⅝
JamWP h	5⅛	6
Jamsby	17	17⅝
JiffyFd	1½	1⅝
JaslynM	13½	14½
KaisSt pl	16	16⅝
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kaman	18½	19
KmpAm	8⅝	9¼
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	4	5
KellySv	41	42½
Keuflel	21	22
Kimball	14⅝	15⅝
Kinglnt	6½	7½
KnapeV	15½	16½
Kratos	15½	16½
Lancaln	19½	20¼
LandRes	3⅛	3⅝
LaneCo	24	25
LtdStor	6	6½
LinBcst	48½	49½
Logetrn	13	14
ModsGE	13⅝	13⅞
MogelIPel	7⅝	8⅝
MalrRl	1⅝	2¼
Mallkrt	30	31
MaulLP	24	25½
McCorm	18½	19
McQuay	9½	10
MidsxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	7⅛	8⅛
MidlRes	2 1-16	2 5-16
MidlBks	28⅝	29¼
Milller	28⅝	29½
MissVIG	14½	15½
Molex	39⅛	40⅛
MontCol	7	7⅝
MoorePd	27½	28½
MoroRes	¾	1⅛
Mostek	59	60
MolClub	3⅝	4¼
Mueller	28⅝	29¼
NorpCp	26	28
NwldRE	13⅝	14¼
NJNGas	16⅝	17⅝
NielsnA	26¼	27¼
NielsnB	26⅛	26⅝
NoCarGs	14⅝	15⅝
NoEOl un	77½	79
NwlNGs	15	15⅝
NwstPS	14⅝	15⅛
Noxell	20⅝	20⅞
OgilvyM	20⅛	21
OhFerro	9⅝	10⅛
OtterTP	20⅛	20⅝
PCAInt	6½	7
PabstB	11⅝	11⅝
PcGaR	21	21⅝
PauleyP	19⅝	20½
PearMf	9¼	10
PenaEnt	14⅝	15⅛
Petrolit	38½	39½
Petlibon	21	22
PierceSS	8¼	9¼
Pinkrtn	36	37½
PionHlB	26½	27
Plastlne	1	2
Passis	7	7⅛
Progrp	⅞	1⅛
PbSvNC	12⅝	12⅞
PurlBen	14½	15¼
PutDCap	10¼	11
QuakrCh	34	35
RagenPr	9½	10
Raychm	51	53
Raymnd	23⅝	24⅝
RecgEq	6⅛	6⅝
RoadEx	26½	27¼
RobbMy	46	48
Roselon	3⅝	4⅜
Rouse	19⅝	19⅞
RusStov	15¼	15⅝
Sadlier	4⅝	4⅞
ScanDt	2¼	2½
ScrlppH	56½	59½
SelsDelr	13⅝	13⅞
Svcmstr	35	36
Shawmt	33¼	34¼
SolldSIS	12¼	13
SColWtr	12¼	13
SwElSv	14¼	15
SwnEnr	31¼	32¼
Slandyn	22⅛	23
SldRegs	26	27
StanHP	22½	23½
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCl	24	25½
SuperEl	9⅛	10⅛
TIME DC	5½	6¼
Tampax	30½	31¼
Tandem	40¼	41½
TecumP	63	65
Tennant	28	29½
Tiprary	14⅛	14⅞
ToscoCo	20⅛	20⅝
TricoPd	38½	41½
TroyGld g	9⅝	10¼
TysonFd	10¼	11⅛
UnMcGll	13	14
USSurg	28	28⅝
USTrck	14	14½
UVaBsh	25⅛	25⅞
UpPenP	13¼	14½
ValyRes	11¼	12½
VanDus	15¼	16½
Velcro a	8⅛	9⅛
VideoCp	6	6½
VaNBsh	13½	14
WshEnr	14⅝	15⅝
Weldtrn	2⅛	3
WellsGa	8	9
WinMlg	3⅛	3⅝
WmorC	28	28⅝
WoodLot	22	23⅛
WrightW	4⅝	4⅝
ZionUta	23	24

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

January 4, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Boeing s	808,500	55	+4¾
Benguet B	554,100	7	— ⅛
IBM s	472,600	63⅝	+ ⅛
Asarco Inc	456,300	40	+ ⅞
US Steel	382,700	18	
Am Motors	382,800	8	+1
DowChem	378,100	31⅝	+ ½
ValeroEnr n	356,800	13⅝	+2⅝
Cent Soya	347,900	15⅛	+1⅛
Exxon	298,800	53	+ ½
Citicorp	297,700	23⅛	+ ¼
East Kodak	284,900	47	+1
Lockheed	272,400	38⅛	+2⅝
LTV Corp	255,500	9⅝	+1⅛
StdOil Cal	247,100	54⅛	— ¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	39.41	56.13
Advanced	254	455
Volume Up (millions)	31.88	15.73
Declined	304	1,143
Volume Down (millions)	4.68	29.16
Unchanged	311	324
Total Issues	869	1,922
New highs	47	14
New lows	17	63

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	821.84	833.53	819.03	828.84	+8.53
20 Trn	248.05	252.34	247.18	251.31	+4.09
15 Utl	106.09	107.34	105.75	106.95	+0.78
65 Stk	293.36	297.66	292.36	296.22	+3.40

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.17	60.74	61.17	+0.83
Industrials	69.28	68.71	69.20	+1.03
Transp.	50.20	49.67	50.20	+0.90
Utilities	36.84	36.69	36.84	+0.25
Finance	62.62	62.31	62.62	+0.65

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
January 3	172,091	418,574	2,111
January 2	162,344	358,504	985
December 31	161,866	435,644	999
December 28	138,985	402,948	647
December 27	132,666	362,009	1,124

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
AtlasCM	179,800	3⅝	— ⅜
Macrod Ind	179,000	2⅝	+ ⅜
Goldfield Cp	173,300	1½	— ⅛
GulfCan g	154,400	96⅝	+3⅛
Marindua B	123,200	1½	—3-16
SundanceO	122,200	57½	—2⅛
GntYellow g	121,600	17⅝	— ⅝
HouOilM	106,800	23⅝	+ ⅛
Amlsraeli s	95,400	2⅝	+ ½
Vernitron	91,500	10⅛	+1⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.89	8.96
Advanced	472	174
Volume Up (millions)	4.03	3.26
Declined	156	472
Volume Down (millions)	1.31	4.39
Unchanged	190	192
Total Issues	818	838
New highs	N.A.	17
New lows	N.A.	11

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
243.56	239.65	243.55	+3.89

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	23.10
Albert Heijn	80.70
Algemibank	306.00
Amrobank	65.50
A'Dam Rub	38.00
Fokker	21.20
Heineken	68.80
H.V.A.	44.50
Hoogovens	21.70
K.L.M.	70.90
Nat. Nedder	118.50
Pakhoed	50.80
Philips	20.60
Robeco	165.00
Rolinco	140.90
Rorento	107.00
Royal Dutch	145.30
Unilever	114.70
Van Ommer	227.30
VMF-Stork	35.00

Anp-Cps Index : 83.20
Previous : 82.70

Brussels

Arbed	2,055
GBL (B.lamb)	1,695
Cockerill	317
Electrobel	6,000
GB-Inno-BM	2,395
Hoboken	2,895
Petrofina	5,650
Ph. Gevaert	882
Soc. Generale	1,620
Solvay	2,385
Un. Miniere	750

Bourse Index : 138.18
Previous : 141.44

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	34.90
B.A.S.F.	135.00
Bayer	124.30
Commerzbnk	180.30
Cont. Gummi	42.50
Daimler	239.00
Demag	130.00
Deutsche Bnk	254.00
Dresdner Bnk	193.50
Hoechst	122.30
Hoesch	33.70
Karlstadt	238.00
Kaufhof	184.50
K.H.D.	205.50
Lufthansa	77.50
Mannesman	123.00
Metallgesell.	253.50
Neckermann	114.00
RWE.new	184.80
Schering	197.00
Siemens	256.40
Thyssen	79.50
Varta	162.00
Veba	142.50
Volkswagen	176.70

Sloman Index: 132.24
Previous : 130.58

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$14.00
Anglo-Am	0.82
Barclays Bnk	4.18
Beecham Gp	1.17
BICC	0.98
Boots	1.59
Bowater	1.44
BAT Ind.	2.36
BOC Int'l	0.58½
Brit. Pet.	3.38
Burmah	1.64
Chartered	1.44
Cadbury Sc.	0.54½
Cons.Gold Fds	4.13
Courtaulds	0.71
De Beer D	$10¼
Distillers	1.95
Dunlop	0.56
Free St Ged	43.00
GEC	3.36
GKN	2.41
Glaxo Gp	4.36
Gt Un St	3.42
Guinness	1.84
Hawker-Sidd	1.82
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.57
Imps	0.73½
Marks & Spen.	0.79
Metal Box	2.34
Plessey	1.08
Randfontein	$56.00
Rank Org.	1.80
Royal Dutch	34⅞
R.T.Z.	3.44
Shell	3.18
Thorn (A)	N.A.
Tube Invest.	2.56
Ultramar	4.20
Union Carb.	$12⅝
Vickers	1.06
War L3½	29¼
West Deep	$35.00
West Drief	$68.00
West Hold	$51½
Woolworth	0.58½
ZCI	0.49

F.T. 30 Index : 413.90
Previous : 406.90

Milan

Bastogi	700.00
ERBA	2,230.00
ErcMarelli	350.00
Fiat	1,938.00
Finsider	88.25
Generali	47,100.00
IFI	2,300.00
Italgas	740.00
Italsider	246.00
LaRinas	111.00
Montedis	172.75
Olivetti	1,540.00
Pirelli	1,899.00
Snia Visco	632.00

BCI Index : 85.83
Previous : 85.39

Paris

Air Liquide	473.00
BSN	878.00
Carrefour	1,570.00
Cim Lafarge	247.50
Cie Bancaire	345.00
CFP	234.90
CGE	334.00
CCF	163.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,195.00
Ferodo	320.00
Gen Occident	270.00
Imetal	66.10
L Oreal	620.00
Moch Bull	61.50
Michelin	830.00
Moet Henn	472.00
Moulinex	76.15
Paribas	222.40
PUK	91.60
Penarroya	67.80
Perrier	261.00
Peugeot	252.00
Rh Poulenc	130.50
Sacilor	22.10
St Gobain	123.80
Suez	266.70
Telemecan	708.00
Thomson	197.00
Usinor	12.40

Agefi Index : 124.51
Previous : 122.91

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,130
Buehrle	2,420
B Boveri	1,660
Cib Geigy	1,225
Cr Suisse	2,265
Fisher	730
HofRochN	6,525
Nestle	3,395
Sandoz	4,075
Ste B. Suisse	406
Sulzer	2,750
U.B. Suisse	3,500

SBC Index : 328.90
Previous : 331.20

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 4, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond .... SF 683.25
—(d) Conbar .... SF 633.80
—(d) Grobar .... SF 623.00
—(d) Stockbar .... SF 725.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund .... SF 16.82
—(d) Crossbow Fund .... SF 3.76
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $10.34

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $8.80
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.83*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $20.83
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $11.96
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $27.45

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses .... SF 292.25
—(d) Canasec .... SF 476.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds .... SF 58.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l .... SF 60.50
—(d) Energie-Valor .... SF 95.50
—(d) Ussec .... SF 454.00
—(d) Europa-Valor .... SF 111.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra .... DM 18.80
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond .... DM 66.30

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd. $4.21

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $32.04
—(w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $67.84
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd $21.82
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $30.85
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $61.59
—(w) Fidelity World Fd $18.41

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A £4.29
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B £5.39
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D £18.29

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $45.07
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund .... HK$11.80
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.91
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.80
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $11.74

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $67.77
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia $23.37
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income .... SF 281.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.80

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $40.48

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parlon Sw. R Est .... SF 1,503.50
—(r) Securswiss .... SF 1,111.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor .... SF 328.00
—(d) Intervalor .... SF 58.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio .... SF 327.50
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser .... SF 234.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select .... SF 68.50
—(d) Universal Fund .... SF 78.14

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. .... SF 31.50
—(d) Bond Invest .... SF 57.75
—(d) Convert-Invest .... SF 61.50
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. .... SF 125.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. .... SF 100.75
—(d) Globinvest .... SF 52.75
—(d) Pacific Invest .... SF 67.25
—(d) Romaloc-Invest .... SF 337.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh. .... SF 318.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est .... SF 184.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta .... DM 35.59
—(d) Unifonds .... DM 15.20
—(d) Unirak .... DM 48.22
—(d) Uniglobal .... DM 55.78
—(d) Unisocial I .... DM 37.21
—(d) Europafonds .... DM 23.14

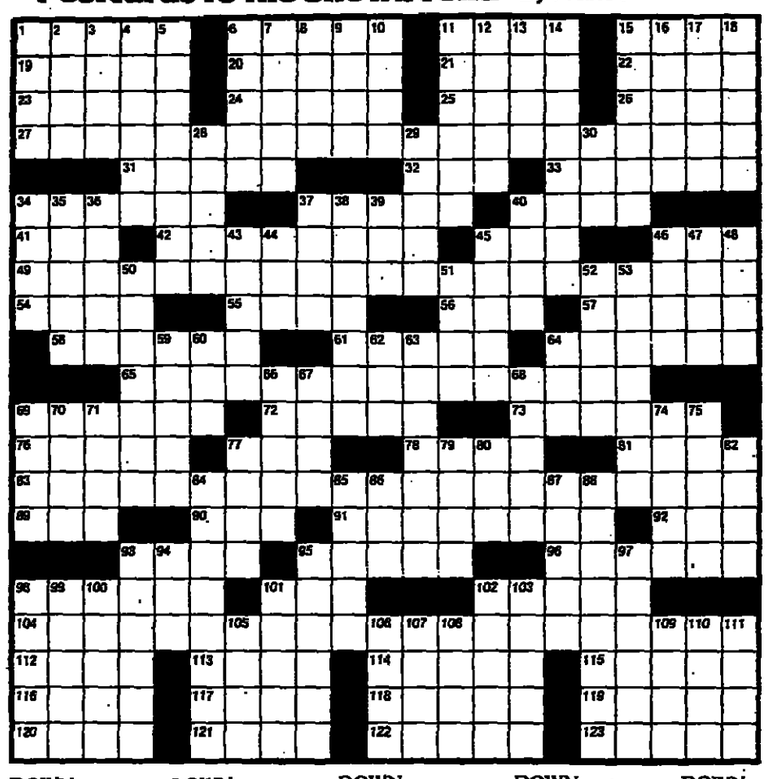
Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $10.26
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,026.94
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.48
(w) Austral. Select Fd $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. .... SF 118.65
(w) CAMIT $9.98
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $15.53
(d) Capital Rentinvest .... LF 1,379.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $260.32
(w) Citadel Fund $2.96
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,813.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs 7.11
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs 14.30
(w) D.G.C. $47.02*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $8.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $19.34
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $22.02
(d) Euro e Obligations .... LF 1,126.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $6,022.58
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $215.32
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr .... SF 145.60
(w) Formula Selection Fd .... SF 62.29
(d) Fondifalia $15.24
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins .... M 38.09
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund .... DM 5.84
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $382.77
(I) H.O.I.T. Hobet $31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $114.25
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $123.88
(d) Interfund S.A. $11.36
(w) Intermarket Fund $171.77
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.74
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.44
(d) Investa DWS .... DM 31.40
(r) Invest Atlantiques $59.06
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $11.52
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $10.38
(w) Japan Selection Fund $77.04
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $40.35
(d) KB Income Fund .... LF 1,288.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $13.85
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $30.10
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $64.17
(w) Luxfund $32.42
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. .... Cons 9.29
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $12.56
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.74
(w) Nippon Fund $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.35
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.60
(w) N.A.M.F. $81.91
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $34.04
(d) Renta Fund $61.26
(d) Rentinvest .... LF 768.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.08
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.70
(w) Samurai Portfolio .... SF 54.00
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $16.37
(w) SMH Special Fund .... DM 86.18
(w) Soros Fund $916.28
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.63
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $48.18
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $46.13
(w) Transpacific Fund $32.37
(d) UNICO Fund .... DM 51.80
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $1.10
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.05
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $105.58
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $12.37
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $471.97
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $14.57
(w) Worldwide Securities $90.60
(w) Worldwide Special $1,861.173/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ° — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended;
N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price -Ex-Coupon.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Postcards to the Snowbound By Frances Hansen



ACROSS

1 Mo or Stu
6 Tender
11 Tinge
15 Partly U.S. President
19 Pastoral people of Kenya
20 Relative of yoo-hoo
21 Western Indian
22 Winglike
23 Swedish actress May
24 Super!
25 Disagreeable one
26 Yuletide guests
27 Clare and Whiting's card
31 Eat away
32 Clique
33 Upper House
34 Diva Geraldine
37 Change
40 Yearn
41 Old English letter
42 Precedent-setter, in court
45 Thor's wife
48 Much-puzzled bird
49 Hershey and Swander's card
54 Aspersion
55 Flying prefix
56 Many eras
57 Burning
58 Catkins
61 —— Heights
64 Kind of titmouse
65 Harold Rome's card

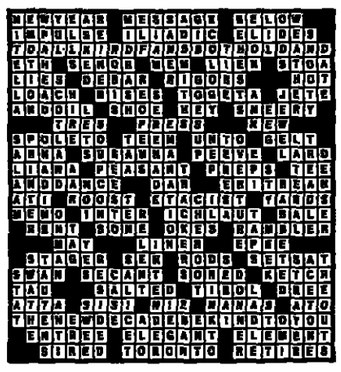
ACROSS

69 Napkin material
72 Red as ——
73 Having no key
76 Reach by radio
77 O.T. book
78 Wrestling needs
81 Club assessments
83 Kahn, Eliscu and Youmans's card
89 Princess-prodder
90 Former Arab org.
91 The Emerald Isle
92 Smith or Fleming
93 Escritoire
95 Hunter or Kelly
96 Glycerides
98 Gobi or Negev
101 Bill's partner
102 —— the good
104 Hammerstein and Rodgers's card
112 Swank
113 Frontier lawman
114 Type of pansy
115 Peripheral
116 Top of an abbé
117 "Judith" composer
118 Opposite of 115 Across
119 Place to schuss
120 Olympian hawk
121 Decorticate
122 Lascivious looks
123 Silverweed

DOWN

1 Boss on a shield
2 *Junior's* imprecation
3 —— were (so to speak)
4 Foam
5 Learned lot
6 George Burns film
7 Denmark's —— Islands
8 Absquatulated
9 Greek resistance org. of W.W. II
10 "Goodbye, Columbus" author
11 Penny, in Soho
12 On a slant
13 Pas seul
14 Rebukes severely
15 Petruchio's activity
16 *Confirmation* slap
17 Bundle of twigs
18 Worthless writing
22 Bridge expert
29 "——hand you cannot see": Tickell
30 Author Deighton
34 G-men, e.g.
35 Writer St. John
36 Catarrh
37 Maple genus
38 French naval battle area: 1692
39 *Monogram of* Prufrock's creator
40 Simba
43 Stow away
44 "On —— Riviera": Sylvia Fine's card
45 Lewis or Ezra
46 Parkway sign
47 Former filly
48 Secondhand
50 Laundry cycle
51 Bring up
52 Bull: Comb. form
53 Turkish title of respect
59 Japanese-American
60 Tut!
62 Have creditors
63 "——a little kinder": Guest
64 Asian holiday
66 P.L.O.'s Arafat
67 Scottish resort
68 Wears
69 Bead
70 Swiss river
71 Isinglass
74 March of fiction
75 "Merry Widow" composer
77 Author Dinesen
79 Choir response
80 Rocky peak
82 RR stops
84 Rubbish pile
85 Burl
86 Make tracks
87 Physicist Bohr
88 British taps signal
93 Frees from frost
94 C.G.S. unit
95 Evangel
97 *Yeastlike* fungus
98 Judicial assertions
99 BBC realm
100 Hit heavily
101 French film director
102 More qualified
103 A king and a poet
105 Darnel
106 Malefic
107 Postcard note
108 Like an anchoret
109 Lay —— (flatter)
110 Clusters of fibers
111 Jane or Zane

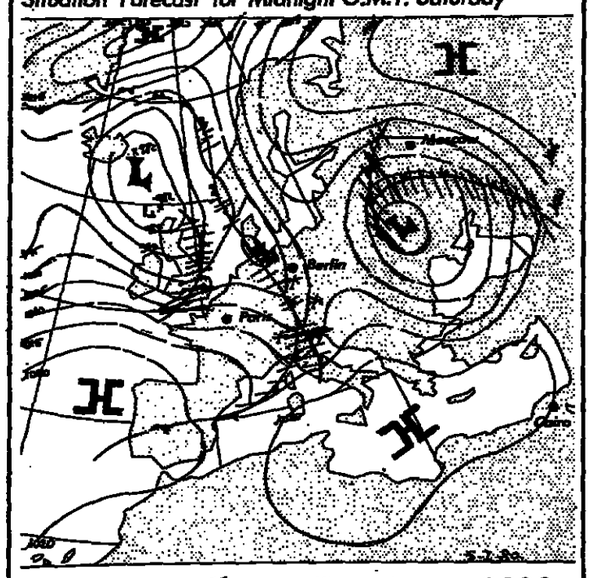
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Fair	MADRID	6	43	Fair
AMSTERDAM	3	37	Rain	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy
ANKARA	8	46	Fair	MILAN	2	36	Overcast
ATHENS	7	45	Fair	MONTREAL	—11	12	Fair
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—6	21	Snow
BELGRADE	—5	23	Overcast	MUNICH	—4	25	Cloudy
BERLIN	—6	21	Foggy	NEW YORK	—4	25	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	3	37	Rain	NICE	7	45	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	—1	30	Snow	OSLO	—14	7	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	—4	25	Fair	PARIS	6	43	Foggy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	—6	21	Fair
COPENHAGEN	—4	25	Cloudy	ROME	5	41	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Fair	SOFIA	—7	19	Snow
DUBLIN	7	45	Fair	STOCKHOLM	—7	19	Snow
EDINBURGH	5	41	Fair	TEHRAN	10	50	Fair
FLORENCE	2	36	Foggy	TEL AVIV	19	66	Fair
FRANKFURT	0	32	Snow	TOKYO	8	46	Rain
GENEVA	0	32	Foggy	TUNIS	13	55	Overcast
HELSINKI	—9	16	Foggy	VIENNA	—1	30	Fair
HOUSTON	16	61	Fair	WARSAW	—5	23	Overcast
ISTANBUL	2	36	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	—1	30	Snow
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair	ZURICH	—1	30	Snow
LISBON	3	37	Foggy				
LONDON	3	37	Fair	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Cloudy				

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Fruitful Alternative-Energy Search Finds Lemon a Lemon in Long Run

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuters) — An amateur inventor, joining the rush to find alternative forms of energy, thought the answer lay in fruit fuel.

Watch repairman Anthony Ashill of Kidderminster powered a revolving advertising sign in his shop window by plugging it into a lemon — which he says has worked as a battery for five months.

"You poke a piece of zinc in one end of the lemon, a piece of copper in the other," he carefully explains. "Connect both ends, and watch it go."

But scientists at Manchester's Chloride Group, which conducts experiments with new kinds of batteries and electrical apparatuses, were not convinced of the idea's efficacy.

They did connect a lemon to a digital watch, and found it worked: The lemon produced 10 microwatts. But they calculated it would take 10 million lemons to activate a television set and the entire annual citrus crop of Israel — 1.5 million tons — to power three small electric engines.

Cleaver Sentenced To 5-Year Probation

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 3 (Reuters) — Former Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver was sentenced today to up to five years' probation and 2,000 hours of community work for his involvement in a 1968 gun battle with Oakland police.

Superior Court Judge Winton McKibben told Cleaver, 44, that his probation would end when his community service was completed. "People should have a chance to rehabilitate themselves," the judge said. "I feel you have changed for the better."

BOOKS

CLOSE TO HOME

By Ellen Goodman. Simon & Schuster. 251 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ELLEN GOODMAN, whose column in The Boston Globe is syndicated to more than 200 newspapers, must be pushing 40 by now. This means that — always Too Tall for Her Age, and probably too tart — she was incubated in the '50s, hacked her way through the incoherence of the '60s and as the '70s staggered to a close, she is more than prepared twice a week to fry the cultural Spam. Hers is a special kitchen, full of politics, children, magazines of popular psychology, artificial asparagus and the sort of people she describes as "walking dialecticians" — people trying to synthesize something out of the conflicting demands of their personal and professional lives, the Virgin of self and the Dynamo of society.

"Close to Home" consists of 109 of her columns, on everything from Alexander Solzhenitsyn to being on time. Among the 109, there is not a single temper tantrum. Although she is often angry — at doctors, at photographers, at apathetic or careerist college students, at judges and presidents, at Walter Cronkite and I.F. Stone and television — she is too good-humored, and perhaps impatient, to be a scourge. Only connect, she asks. Be fair and be brave.

The Risk of Change

Synthesis *means change*, at home and in the culture. Change "is not a seesaw *but a spiral*." It *is* hard, especially that "most difficult kind of *change: Change without loss.*" It requires risks: "Some of the most self-aware *people had taken their* chances first and their temperature second. They didn't put introspection as a barrier before experience. They knew themselves in retrospect, through their histories. As an old and understanding man had said once in Detroit, 'My love has been on-the-job training.' " Still, that which was personal and exacerbated in the '60s must be secured and socialized for the '80s. As parents and as citizens, we have a lot of growing up to do.

On the '70s, she *is not* as hard as she might be. It has been, she suggests, less of a "Me First" decade than a "Who Else?" decade, a decade of "Island People" who are not so much egocentric as they are sad and scared and lonely, people afraid that marriage is nothing more than "a divorce opportunity," people to whom children are threatening. She proposes "a statute of limitations on blame."

What change is not is sad: "Alternative lifestyles, the emotional fly-drive packages of our times, come equipped with a set of clothes, a choice of authors, a limited menu of sports and a discount coupon book of cliches." Nor is change jargon. She disdains the arid "relationship" because, among other handicaps, *it resists poetry and song.* She asks us to imagine, "How do I relate to thee, let me count the ways," "Come live with me and be my relationship," "Relationship is a many-splendored thing" and "I relate to you a bushel and a peck."

Love, then, is permitted, and children, and fathers, even if the fathers are rather late in finding out what is expected of them. From the personal — her mother, her daughter, her vegetable garden — she leaps to the public, the political, a Gerald Ford, a Bella Abzug, a Hubert Humphrey, a Martha Mitchell, without ever losing her balance. Divorce, after all, is a calamitous social fact; nothing could be more personal and more political at the same time than abortion; the way we raise our children is more important than how we vote.

Ellen Goodman likes to vote. She also likes to be on time, and for other people to be on time, too: "If I were a train I'd be gone." She is ambivalent on male cologne and designer jockey shorts. She dislikes smoke detectors that sleep through a closed-flue fire that blackens her house, although they can be counted on to sound the loud alarm every time she broils a lamb chop. She is firm in denouncing the author of the book "Success!" as "someone with the moral perspective of a mushroom." I find her such agreeable company, of course, because I share *so many* of her prejudices.

Quibbles

The obligatory quibbles: I wish that most of her paragraphs weren't just two sentences long — a styling problem, maybe, at the Globe — because her thoughts are longer. Her compulsion to refer so often to Abraham Maslow and Philip Roth is mystifying. If she is going to quote Stanley Milgram, the psychologist, with such approval, she might at least describe his reprehensible experiments on human beings. Surely the Dorothy with whom Sinclair Lewis had such a stormy time was Thompson, not Parker. And, contrary to her assertion that men don't write about "their private lives, the interior landscape, the changes in their experience over the past 20 years," I think immediately of the short stories of John Cheever and John Updike, John Irving in "The World According to Garp," Robert Minor in "Mother's Day" and so on.

Finally, though, one finishes "Close to Home" full of gratitude for having been introduced to a witty and civilized human being in a vulgar and self-pitying decade.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Cleveland Teachers Vote to End Strike

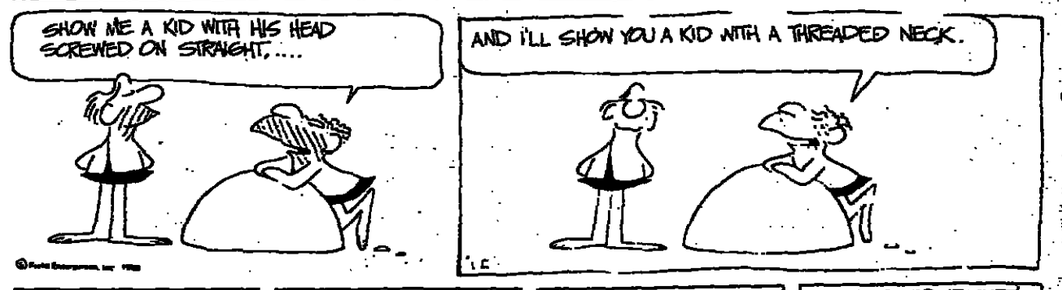
CLEVELAND, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Cleveland teachers voted overwhelmingly yesterday to end their 11-week strike against Ohio's largest school system, accepting a controversial contract offer the school board may be unable to afford.

The public school teachers voted 3,155 to 326 to approve a tentative pact that provides for an immediate 10-percent pay increase and an additional 14-percent raise over the next two years. School board Treasurer Michael Hoffman declared, "The board has committed money it does not have. We are trying to buy time."

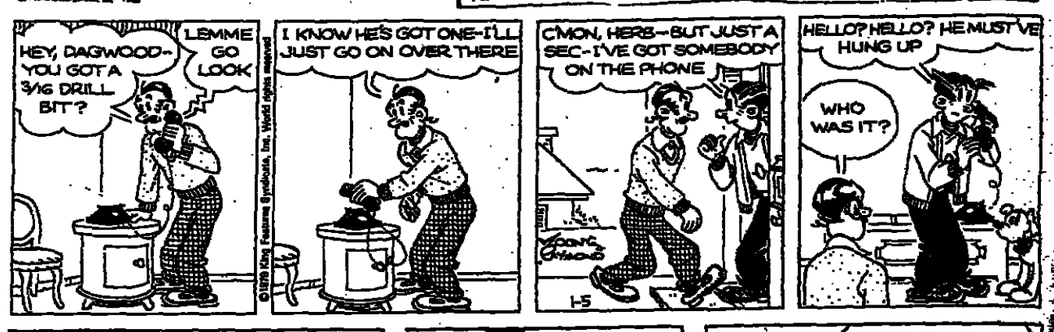
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



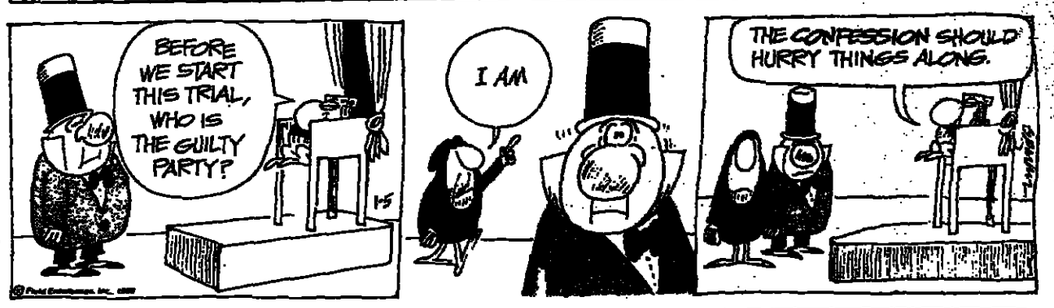
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

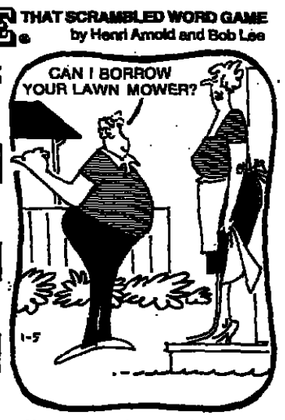
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LYPHS

WETET

DOYLOB

MUBHEL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ___'___ NOT _____ _____" (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ADAPT PERKY GENIUS SLOUCH
Answer: *Not very good at making cocktails—* NO GREAT SHAKES

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THAT NOISE IS MY DAD NOT BEIN' VERY MERRY 'BOUT CHRISTMAS ANY MORE."

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

هكذا من الأصل

ams, Steelers re Favorites

ucs Rely Defense

by Michael Katz

, Fla., Jan. 4 (NYT) — insult won't matter. Doug said he enjoyed being an , anyway, and any Tampa caneer worth rubbing salt arned to live with this lack

rated three-point under- the Los Angeles Rams in onal Conference champion- e nettles, but it is still a from the not-so-distant

member it well, very well," id Lewis, a star linebacker ed the four-year-old team econd season of existence. what's made us. You can't gh the horrors that we've rough and not get strong. been to the pit. We've been ssed to go home."

was when the Bucs were still a victory after more than a and a half in the National ll League. Those were the 0- of "how many Tampa Bay eers does it take to change a lb?"

o Would Have Thought?

Bucs saw the light this sea- pturing the Central Division h a 10-6 won-lost record and setting the Philadelphia Ea- t Saturday to reach Sunday's To top off this wonderment, Rams upset the Dallas ys, putting the championship

Bucs routed the Rams, 21-6, his season. They had a better record than the 9-7 Rams. will be playing at home in of more than 70,000 orange- fans. They are healthy. They ll underdogs.

ch John McKay has shrugged e bettors' lack of faith. He e understood that Los Ange- d a veteran team with fewer s than on its first visit here. 'd rather be an underdog any- said McKay, "if you think ave the better team."

side of Chuck Noll in Pitts- , no one can be sure he has tter team in this era of parity. was what McKay meant when, the Bucs startled the league by ing their first five games this n, he warned that "we can lose ybody."

What Parity Means

rity means that both NFC fi- ts were beaten this season by Giants. Parity means that no can be laughed at, especially a team with Lee Roy Selmon the toughest defense in the ue, a team whose character was ed in the dark days of 1976 1977.

ou grow very fast under those umstances," said Selmon, the ear-old right end and the ie's defensive player of the "It's like you're growing like a baby. I'll carry that with me est of my life."

lmon, the first player chosen in Bucs' first college draft and the selected in the entire 1976 , said McKay kept reminding eam that growth, not victories, important.

t 0-26, a lot of people had their ts, but all he asked was for us out and improve each week," Selmon. "He got mad when we 't look any better."

wis, who had been recruited by ay at Southern California, said always believed in the coach." knew that sooner or later he going to win in this league," s said. "He said: 'Hey, don't y about it, sure we're going to some lumps,' but he made us closer together. You know close this team is? Last offsea- 38 of the 45 guys stayed in the

hen McKay left 16 years of ss at Southern Cal to build franchise, he announced that in years he would have a winner. noyed NFL people who were their best not to laugh at this ge coach who thought he knew e than the pros.

took only four years for ay to keep his five-year ise. The Bucs still have a lot of ing to do before they can be- e, as Lewis predicted, "the team e '80s." But they are no longer ghing matter.

College Basketball

Tournaments
Hatter Classic
Deland, Fla.
Consolation

n 69, Lehigh 56

East
Hampshire 67, UConn 59
ro 66, Cornell 60
St. 87, Ursinus 82
ova 86, Boston Coll. 67
South
me-Elon, 75, Georgia St. 62
na St. 77, Athens St. 54
ville 78, Tulsa 58
land 83, Georgia Tech 74
nis St. 70, SW Louisiana 64
ke 91, E. Mennonite 69
olina 77, N.C.-Greensboro 66
ntucky 66, Butler 62
Midwest
ley 62, Illinois State 57
ana 92, St. Francis (Ind) 75
ard 92, George Williams 55
72, Illinois 71
St. 88, Marc Murray Coll. 58
son 71, Minnesota 67
St. 59, Indiana 58
ue 74, Michigan St. 73
onsin 75, Northwestern 66
Southwest
ness 84, SMU 69
ton 78, Rice 70
or 102, Oklahoma City 92
homa St. 88, Hardin-Simmons 64
s A&M 69, TCU 63
's Tech 57, Texas 54
61, Texas-El Paso 60
exas 103, New Mexico St. 79
West
ado 85, Redlands 52





United Press International

Lloyd Free (24) of the Clippers collides head-on with Bill Cartwright of the Knicks during the Knicks' 138-101 victory. Both players were stunned but remained in the game after being treated.

2d-Best NBA Scorer

Free Does His Job for Clippers

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (NYT) — National Basketball Association teams stage all kinds of promotions to lure customers to their arenas. For their first meeting against the San Diego Clippers last Nov. 13, the Los Angeles Lakers got away from the usual gimmicks of distributing basketballs, jackets, scarves and tote bags. Instead, they staged a "Stop Lloyd Free Night."

The gimmick was that if the Lakers succeeded in limiting Free, the league's second-best scorer, to below his season average of 31 points, each fan attending the game would receive a free ticket to a future Laker game.

The fans won. Free scored 29 points. Three weeks later, the 6-foot-2-inch Free played against the Lakers again. This time he was not involved in any promotions, though he could have called it "revenge night." Free scored 42 points.

San Diego and Los Angeles are a long way from Brooklyn's Howard Park, the Bronsville Recreation Center and Public School 32, where 360-degree spin dunk shots are a way of life. There Free became the self-proclaimed "All-World" and "Prince of Mid-Air." There, too, Free learned to say:

"Nobody can guard me. I tried to guard myself once, but I couldn't do it. I'm unstoppable. I can get my shot off against anybody. When my job is to get points, I can do it."

Nobody has doubted Free's scoring ability, at least since the Philadelphia 76ers virtually gave him away last season for San Diego's 1984 first-round draft choice. Free averaged 28.8 points last season, second to George Garvin of the San Antonio Spurs, and he brought a 30.8 average into last night's 138-101 loss to the Knicks at Madison Square Garden.

Raw Talent

"I think it's incredible that no other NBA coach wanted Lloyd," Coach Gene Shue of the Clippers said before the game. "Having coached him in Philadelphia, I knew he was a good person. The raw talent of this man is unbelievable. As an offensive player he has all the talent a person can have or hope for.

"He has the speed, quickness and jumping ability, and when those attributes are combined with shooting and the ability to handle a basketball, you have one heck of a spectacular player and talent."

The Clippers are a team that survives on freelance, one-on-one basketball. Unlike any other team in the NBA, more than half their points come from their backcourt of Free, Freeman Williams and Brian Taylor. Of the 4,608 points the Clippers have scored, Free, Williams and Taylor have accounted for 2,504. Last night, Free scored 30, Williams 27 and Taylor 15.

In Wednesday night's 103-97 victory over the New Jersey Nets, the trio accounted for 61 points, with Free scoring 31 points and Williams, the third guard, adding 20 in 20 minutes of playing time.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	38	9	.769	—
Philadelphia	28	11	.718	2
New York	21	21	.500	18½
Washington	16	20	.444	12½
New Jersey	16	24	.400	14½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	25	16	.610	—
San Antonio	20	20	.500	4½
Cleveland	19	21	.475	5½
Houston	17	21	.447	6½
Indiana	17	23	.425	7½
Detroit	10	30	.250	14½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	23	18	.561	—
Milwaukee	23	18	.561	—
Denver	15	26	.366	8
Chicago	12	25	.324	9
Utah	12	28	.300	10½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	27	12	.692	½
Los Angeles	29	13	.690	—
Phoenix	26	15	.634	2½
San Diego	21	22	.488	8½
Portland	21	22	.488	8½
Golden State	13	26	.333	14½

Thursday's Results

Philadelphia 109, Cleveland 108 (Erving 35, Cheeks 21; Mitchell 28, K. Carr 22).

New York 138, San Diego 101 (R. Williams 23, Cartwright 20; Free 30, F. Williams 27).

Milwaukee 106, Indiana 96 (Meyers 26, Bridgeman 23; Edwards 25, M. Johnson 25).

New Jersey 126, Atlanta 119 (Newlin 24, Robinson 21; Johnson 27, Drew 19, Rollins 19).

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

NEW YORK YANKEES—Named Bobby Hofman director of scouting, Bill Livsey director of player development, Gene Michael vice-president, Cedric Tallis executive vice president and Bill Bergesch vice president of baseball operations. Named Pat Dobson and Ken Berry minor league coaches.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Fired Chuck Lane, public relations director. Named Lee Remmel public relations director.

Canadian Football League

TORONTO ARGONAUTS—Named Willie Wood head coach.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

MINNESOTA NORTH STARS—Traded Alex Pirus, right wing, to the Detroit Red Wings for Dave Hanson, left wing.

NEW YORK RANGERS—Recalled Pat Conacher, center, from New Haven of the American Hockey League.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	24	10	8	56	153	104
NY Rangers	17	15	6	40	145	138
NY Islanders	14	16	6	34	125	124
Atlanta	14	17	4	32	117	125
Washington	9	23	5	23	110	142

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	13	13	12	38	108	111
Vancouver	14	17	7	35	124	126
St. Louis	14	18	6	34	113	129
Winnipeg	12	22	4	28	102	150
Colorado	12	22	3	27	122	143
Edmonton	9	19	8	26	123	158

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	16	11	11	43	131	125
Los Angeles	18	12	6	42	156	137
Montreal	18	15	6	42	145	132
Detroit	11	18	7	29	117	128
Hartford	9	16	10	28	114	129

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	25	10	3	53	145	99
Minnesota	19	9	7	45	147	108
Boston	20	11	5	45	134	105
Toronto	16	17	4	36	127	137
Quebec	15	17	6	36	117	128

Thursday's Results

Pittsburgh 4, N.Y. Islanders 3 (Lee (9), Hughes (9), Hamilton (1), McAdam (14); Sutter (6), Gillies (10), Bossy (27)).

St. Louis 6, Vancouver 2 (Currie 2 (2), Federko (14), Crombeen (3), Chapman (13), Lefley (4); Lindgren (3), Dorlopo (8)).

Red Smith

Boycott Moscow Olympics

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (NYT) — Neville Trotter is as right as two martinis at lunch. He is the Conservative member of the British Parliament who has asked the prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, to lead a worldwide boycott of the Olympics in Moscow to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"Another venue should be found," Trotter says, "and if necessary the Games should be postponed for a year. This is the one lever we have to show our outrage at this naked aggression by Russia. We should do all we can to reduce the Moscow Olympics to a shambles.

The boycott movement hasn't gained much momentum as yet. It was discussed as a possibility at a meeting of the NATO nations in Brussels. In a television interview, Sen. Carl Levin of Michigan said that a boycott should be considered and Sen. Richard Lugar of Indiana said it would be "small potatoes."

At the International Olympic Committee headquarters in Lausanne, Lord Killanin, president of the IOC, declared that the Games would go on and pleaded for politicians to stay out of Olympic affairs. If horses ran as true to form as the Olympic oligarchy, the favorite would never lose. Ever since they learned to speak with heads buried in sand, the badgers have been saying that politics has no place in the Olympic movement, and as long as any of them can remember, the Games have been a stage for political discord and social protest.

The official — and inflexible — position of the Olympic brass on these matters was enunciated almost half a century ago by the noblest badger of them all, the late Avery Brundage. In 1935 there was strong sentiment in the United States against participation in the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, on the grounds that sending a team to that carnival of Nazism would be tantamount to endorsing Hitler and his brutal anti-Semitism.

"Frankly," said Brundage, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, "I don't think we have any business to meddle in this question. We are a sports group, organized and pledged to promote clean competition and sportsmanship. When we let politics, racial questions or social disputes creep into our actions, we're in for trouble."

The boycott movement was defeated, and Avery in victory was even franker than before. "Certain Jews must now understand," he wrote, "that they cannot use these Games as a weapon in their boycott against the Nazis."

Must certain Afghans and certain English and certain Americans now understand something similar? In a way, the Soviet rape of Afghanistan is even worse than Hitler's odious policy regarding Jews. Soviet tanks and troops have violated the boundaries of a sovereign nation and are murdering citizens of an independent country. Hitler's anti-Semitism eventually led to the unspeakable Holocaust, but in 1935 the only known fatality was the suicide of Fritz Rosenfelder after his expulsion from an athletic club in Wurttemberg.

When Americans look back to the 1936 Olympics, they take pleasure only in the memory of Jesse Owens's four gold medals, in the discomfiture of Joseph Goebbels at the success of America's "black auxiliaries." Except for that, we are ashamed at having been guests at Adolf Hitler's big party.

We should have known better. As early as 1933, Julius Streicher's Der Sturmer had carried this comment on Rosenfelder's suicide: "We need waste no words here. Jews are Jews and there is no place for them in German sports. Germany is the Fatherland of Germans and not Jews, and the Germans have the right to do what they want in their own country."

We didn't know better, and we were painfully slow to learn. Gen. Charles Sherrill, an American member of the IOC, asked that Helene Mayer be invited to compete for Germany to prove that Jews would not be discriminated against. Daughter of a Christian mother and Jewish father, she was a champion fencer who had represented Germany in the 1928 and 1932 Olympics. On his return to America, Sherrill said:

"I went to Germany for the purpose of getting at least one Jew on the German Olympic team and I feel that my job is finished. As for obstacles placed in the way of Jewish athletes or any others in trying to reach Olympic ability, I would have no more business discussing that in Germany than if the Germans attempted to discuss the Negro situation in the American South or the treatment of the Japanese in California."

Jews were barred from swimming facilities in Germany, from the ski resort of Garmisch-Partenkirchen and from all private and public practice fields, and of course they were not permitted to compete in Olympic tryouts. Yet Frederick Rubein, secretary of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said:

"Germans are not discriminating against Jews in their Olympic tryouts. The Jews are eliminated because they are not good enough as athletes. Why, there are not a dozen Jews in the world of Olympic caliber."

Said Sherrill: "There was never a prominent Jewish athlete in history."

The Olympic brass won that time. We did not meddle in the internal affairs of Germany. The Games went on in Australia almost immediately after Soviet tanks crushed a revolt in Hungary, though blood flowed when Hungarians met Russians in water polo. The Games went on in Mexico City two weeks after army machine guns massacred more than 30 students in the Plaza of the Three Cultures. The Games went on in Munich while Arab terrorists were murdering 11 members of the Israeli delegation. On that occasion, though, they took time out for a memorial service that Avery Brundage turned into a pep rally.

"We have only the strength of a great ideal," Brundage said. "I am sure the public will agree that we cannot allow a handful of terrorists to destroy this nucleus of international cooperation and good will we have in the Olympic movement. The Games must go on."

That day it was written here: "The men who run the Olympics are not evil men. Their shocking lack of awareness can't be due to callousness. It has to be stupidity."

English Board Votes for Rugby Tour of S. Africa

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP) — The 55-member Rugby Football Union governing committee in England today voted in favor of the proposed British Isles rugby team tour to South Africa, which virtually ensures that the tour will go ahead this summer.

All four British Isles rugby unions have now unofficially voted in favor of the 18-match tour, which is to begin in May. The decision is expected to be made final this weekend by the Four Home Unions Tours Committee.

The South African Rugby Board still has to issue an official invitation, but this is expected to be made now that the South Africans know the home unions are united against opposition to the 12-week tour.

Gottfried, Ramirez Advance in Doubles

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP) — Brian Gottfried and Raul Ramirez headed their qualifying group at the end of the round-robin stage of the World Doubles Tennis Championship here today, beating Sherwood Stewart and Marty Riessen, 6-3, 6-3, 7-5, to finish with a 3-0 record.

Riessen and Stewart also qualified for tomorrow's elimination semifinal stage by virtue of their record of two victories and one defeat.

Tim and Tom Gullikson scored their first victory by beating Mark Cox and David Lloyd, 7-6, 7-6, 6-7, 6-2. Tom Okker and Wojtek Fibak already have qualified.

Wood to Coach CFL Argonauts

TORONTO, Jan. 4 (UPI) — The Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League yesterday promoted backfield coach Willie Wood to the head-coaching position, making him the first black head coach in the history of the league.

Wood, 43, takes over from his former Green Bay Packer teammate, Forrest Gregg, who asked for and was granted his release after one year of a three-year contract so he could coach the Cincinnati Bengals in the National Football League.

Hopes Are Pinned on New Coach

Canadiens' Fans Prepare for the Worst

By Steve Cady

MONTREAL (NYT) — On the way to the airport recently, a middle-aged cab driver named Marc had it all figured out.

"Canadiens is finish," he said with an almost cheerful finality. "Four straight Stanley Cup. It's all over. Is enough." As the cabby sees it, *the trouble with the Canadiens is* that they have lost too many key people, such as Ken Dryden, Jacques Lemaire and coach Scotty Bowman.

And the present all-star cast, he feels, may be getting complacent. "Too much star," he said. "Every one a star." Then the cabby took his right hand off the wheel and rubbed his thumb and forefinger together. "And too much money."

Goal After Goal

Considering what has been happening lately to their favorite hockey team, it's not surprising that at least some of the fans here are preparing for the worst. First, there was the six-game losing streak, the worst slump in 40 years for the Canadiens. Two games after it began, Bernie (Boom Boom) Geoffrion was out as Bowman's successor. With Claude Ruel as coach, the club lost four more, steadied itself with a pair of victories, then lost to the New York Islanders before beating Buffalo.

During the Islander game, with a standing-room crowd of 17,245 groaning in disbelief, the Canadiens absorbed a 7-3 drubbing. The New Yorkers took only 24 shots at Bunny Larocque but almost a third of the Islander shots went past the shaky Montreal goalie. In contrast, Chico Resch turned aside 43 of the 46 shots the faster-skating Canadiens took.

All this happened under a row of ceiling banners that stretched from one end of the Forum to the other, a line that represented the 22 Stanley Cups won by the Canadiens.

No Sign of Panic

Yet long after the game, the club's new 41-year-old coach sat behind the desk in his office talking confidently of an eventual return to National Hockey League normality.

"It don't bother me at all," Ruel was saying into a microphone held under his chin by a local radio man. "I was pleased the way my club skated. I think our speed is back. We'll just have to make some adjustments on defense from the red line in."

One of those adjustments will be to replace Larocque with Richard Sevigny, a rookie goalie, until the No. 1 man, Denis Herron, returns from the injury list soon.

"I'm not a genius," Ruel said, "but there's no use for me to gamble with Larocque. The crowd would be on him. It's time for us to put our heads up now."

When the radio man left, Ruel talked about his 24-year association with the Montreal organization, 15 with the big club, and about his long-range appraisal of a job he held once before.

In the 1968-69 season, at the age of 30, Ruel succeeded Toe Blake as coach of the Canadiens and directed them to another Stanley Cup championship. But they failed to qualify for the playoffs the following season, and he resigned Dec. 3, 1971. When he was recently asked to take over for Geoffrion, he was assistant coach and director of player development.

According to Irving Grundman, the club's managing director, Ruel was offered the job before Geoffrion was, but turned it down.

"When I asked him this time if he was ready to step in," Grundman says, "he told me, 'By all means.' This man is a fighter. He expects players to put out 100 percent, but he also knows how to communicate with them. An iron hand alone is no good anymore. It has to be a combination of discipline and mutual respect."

Ruel, a short, stocky man who favors vests and polka-dot ties, retains an outgoing personality despite a traumatic injury that ended his competitive career at the age of 18. He has not had any sight in his left eye for 23 years, since the night a hockey stick smashed into it while Ruel was playing defense for Montreal's top junior farm club, the Hull-Ottawa Canadiens.

But that handicap has never kept Ruel from sporting, as chief scout for Montreal, some of the club's top talent. And now he regards himself as the permanent coach of the Canadiens, not just an interim choice.

"I will not let this club down," he was saying. "A coach is a human being. He's there to try to get his players to play the game with heart and desire."

Camil Des Roches, the Forum publicity director for 41 years, has no doubts about Ruel's ability.

Sense of Concern

"He's a disciplinarian," says Des Roche, "but he's also a lovable guy. He has a gift of getting his players to like him. They look at him as somebody they'd do anything for, somebody they've got to help."

Ruel, a devoted recreational horseplayer, may be just the man to cope with hockey's most pressure-packed coaching job. For relaxation, he frequents the Blue Bonnets harness track here. The year he coached the team to a Stanley Cup, he said, the players bought him a trotter named Mr. Paul.

"He was a good horse," Ruel said. "He had a mark of 2:04. Every time he went out on the track, he gave an honest effort. That's what I want to see my Canadiens do."

In English, the word is "hustle." In French, it's "combativite." Either way, Ruel expects to see his team start getting it back soon.



Associated Press

Claude Ruel, the new head coach of the Montreal Canadiens, takes charge. Skating up behind is defenseman Gilles Lupien.

Pastorini Knocks Sports Writer To the Floor and Threatens Him

HOUSTON, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Quarterback Dan Pastorini of the Houston Oilers lost his temper during an interview session yesterday, knocking a sports writer through an office door to the floor and threatening him.

Pastorini's outburst left Dale Robertson, a reporter for the Houston Post, on his back with the 6-3, 205-pound quarterback on his chest. The pair crashed through the door at the feet of the Oilers' coach, Bum Phillips, who had summoned Pastorini from the dressing room to meet about 20 reporters and photographers.

"If you ever call me an asshole again, I'll kill your ass, you son of a bitch," Pastorini yelled before releasing his grip on Robertson's shirt and storming back into the dressing room. Robertson offered no resistance during the outburst.

The reporter and the quarterback had exchanged insults for a moment inside the Oilers' team meeting room after Pastorini arrived, spotted Robertson and began berating him.

"Don't you ever quote me again unless I speak to you," Pastorini said. "I've taken enough crap from you."

"Yeah, you've really had it rough," said Robertson, whose regular assignment is the Oilers.

The two spoke loudly for a few more seconds and, as Pastorini walked away, Robertson muttered the obscenity and Pastorini exploded.

Robertson later said he was not hurt and did not know what action he would take, if any. "I was rude, but the guy has made me mad for so long," Robertson said, explaining that Pastorini has refused to speak to him for the past 10 weeks. "I said something I probably shouldn't have said."

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Art Buchwald

Squeezing a Brother In the Third World

WASHINGTON — The Third World Flea Market was a beehive of activity.

Bamgambi from Gambia went over to Ahmad, the oil merchant, with his tin can. "May I have a quart of oil?"

"Of course, my friend," said Ahmad, "that will be $10 in gold."



Buchwald

Bamgambi searched his pockets. "Last week it was $7."

"Ah," said Ahmad, "that was last week. But this week we have had to raise prices because the First World is trying to take advantage of us."

"But I am of the Third World," Bamgambi said. "I can't afford to pay even $7 a quart."

"Well, you can blame it on the greedy Western merchants who are driving up the price every day. We Third World merchants have to stick together or the imperialists will have us by the throat."

* * *

"Excuse me, Ahmad, I don't mean to be rude, but it seems to me that *you* have us by the throat. If you and I belong to the same world, why can't you sell me your oil at a more reasonable price?"

"Have you gone mad, Bamgambi? Do you realize that the colonialist power brokers would love that? If we charged you a lower price than we charged the West, they would look at you as a second-class citizen from the Third World. The only way you can get any respect is to pay the same price for oil as the major industrial dealers."

"I see your point, Ahmad, and forgive me for questioning your logic, but we are running out of gold very fast, and pretty soon we will be unable to buy even one cup of oil. Without oil won't the industrial dealers think even less of us?"

"Bamgambi, all the oil merchants are aware of the hardship our prices are causing to our brothers in the Third World. We have agonized over it at length."

"And what conclusion did you come to?"

"We shouldn't put a cut-rate price on our friendship. If we charged you less than we did a Swede, you would think we were patronizing you. The fact that we make everyone pay the same shows we respect you as much as we do a West German imperialist."

* * *

"You are very kind to think of us as equals. But that doesn't solve the problem of how we can pay for your oil. Perhaps since we are of the same world you could give me credit until I can get on my feet."

"Now you have made me angry, Bamgambi. You think just because we're both brothers of the Third World that you can take advantage of our friendship? We have a strict cash-and-carry policy. Now do you want a quart of oil or don't you?"

Bamgambi handed Ahmad his last $10 in gold. "What choice do I have?"

"Here is your oil. If you come back tomorrow bring $12 in gold."

"You're raising the price tomorrow?"

"We have to eat, too."

Bamgambi picked up his quart of oil and started to walk away from the stall.

* * *

Ahmad said, "Are you coming to the meeting tonight?"

"What meeting?" Bamgambi asked.

"We're having a rally to protest the exploitation of the Third World people by the racist, money-grubbing industrial merchants who are holding all of us in economic bondage. Your support means a lot to us."

Records of Goldwyn Opened for Author

NEW YORK (NYT) — The records of Samuel Goldwyn — six vaults comprising the history of the Hollywood producer who died in 1974 — are being opened for the first time to A. Scott Berg, a 30-year-old writer, for a biography of the pioneer filmmaker.

Samuel Goldwyn Jr. said that his father had dreamed of a book being written about him and saved everything from the start of his film industry career before World War I.

Mary Blume

Alain Resnais

'All Really Anxious People Give An Impression of Serenity'

PARIS (IHT) — Just over 20 years ago, Alain Resnais was asked to direct his first feature film which, the producers stipulated, had to be set partly in France and partly in Japan and have one star from each country. The result was "Hiroshima Mon Amour," a picture so startingly original, Jean-Luc Godard said, that it could not be foreseen from anything one already knew of film.

"Providence" (1976), Resnais' last release, came about when another team of producers asked him to contrive a film that would star Dirk Bogard and have a script, not yet written, by David Mercer. Now Resnais is on a new film — born, as he says his films usually are, "of accident and command."

About five years ago a pharmaceutical company that was launching a new chemical memory-aid had the sensible idea of asking Resnais, who has made memory his theme, to make a promotional film with the French biologist Henri Laborit, a pioneer in the development of tranquilizers and a winner of the Albert Lasker Award.

Both men accepted, but the project fell through. "We were sorry not to have worked together and I asked Laborit if he would like to make another film one day," Resnais said. "He was very open about it, not afraid at all."

Resnais, being rather more experienced, is somewhat more afraid. "Each film is a risk, an adventure," he said not once but twice during a talk in the sturdy, provincial-looking part of Paris's 20th *arrondissement* that was standing in for a Breton town.

This particular adventure will be called "Les Somnabules" (The Sleepwalkers) or "Mon Oncle d'Amerique," after the national French dream of a long-lost uncle who comes back to shower his family with wealth. Resnais himself was especially lucky in having a real uncle who romantically disappeared on his way to America. "I dreamed about him for my first 15 years," he said. The film stars Gerard Depardieu, Nicole Garcia, Roger Pierre, Nelly Borgeaud and Marie Dubois. The scenario is by Jean Gruault. Resnais is one of the rare French *auteurs* who does not write his scripts although he works very intensely with the writer. The hardest part of filming, he once said, is watching the script being written. To which Jorge Semprun, who was then writing his script, replied, "The hardest thing is having Resnais watch you write your script."

Jean Gruault was instructed by Resnais to be totally familiar with the works of Henri Laborit but to forget them. Laborit's contribution will be a voice-over commentary to be chosen from eight hours of taped interviews after the shooting is over.

"It's a little early to think about the story and Laborit," Resnais said. "The experiment here is to see if one can make a solid dramatic construction by mixing scientific theory with a story — a story that was not written to illustrate the theory. Laborit's contribution will happen, I hope, at moments I haven't foreseen.

"I hope we will have surprises. The cinema is for things to meet on the screen that could not meet on the stage or in a book."

Barbered

Resnais is tall and beautifully barbered, with pale, papery skin and clear blue eyes. A nonsmoker and nondrinker, he is shy and withdrawn yet terribly anxious not to seem ascetic or remote. Intellectual rigor is evident in his work but he is also a great comic strip fan and says he would like to make a film for *le grand public*.

"I've never made one because I was never asked to. I am very attracted by films in which decor is important. I think I could put a big budget to good use on decors. I wouldn't use it on thousands of extras or big bombardments, but on something like Fellini."

The fact that Resnais makes so few films — eight since 1959 — makes his pictures into events and, as he realizes, further separates him from the public. "And filming so little is so tiring, there is so much waiting," he said. "I am always preparing something."

The script takes a year. Finding the producer and his backers takes about another four months. "Then the producer reads the script. That takes only 24 hours, but each of his backers has to read it, too, so that's another three or four months." Then there is three months of preparation, three months of shooting and three months of editing. A film takes about three years.

Shooting of "The Sleepwalkers" will soon end. Along with editing comes the music: a choice that, Resnais says, makes him tremble because it is so important. The only time he has had a score written before shooting was "Stavisky" (1974), when he used Stephen Sondheim's music as a guide while filming. "The film was very much influenced by him, I would like to work with him again." Resnais said.

Cannes Flop

Since post-production work will be over by May, "The Sleepwalkers" could conceivably go to Cannes where "Stavisky" so resoundingly flopped. Resnais has nothing against Cannes, he just doesn't think it's right for his films. "I would be more enthusiastic about Cannes if it were in October. In May, people want to go swimming, they want to be outdoors, not stuck in a dark movie house. To hold their attention you need a blockbuster."

"Providence," which Resnais shot in English with an Anglo-American cast, did well in France and was slaughtered in New York. "I can't say I made it for all countries except Britain and the United States, but it was part of my idea to make a film that the French would find exotic, just as Americans find Pagnol exotic. Perhaps in America they should have shown the French version with English subtitles."

As Resnais well knows, France isn't a big enough market to guarantee the success of one of his films. And the French industry has been in a severe crisis since 1977. "One result has been a shrinking of subject," he said. "I've often criticized the French cinema for being too intimist, but intimist films are a result of small budgets."

With his soft voice and rapid, precise language, Resnais seems a serene man, a word that is often used about him to his amusement: "All really anxious people give an impression of serenity," he says.

"Still, I am like Truffant in thinking that the actual shooting must be pleasant. It's all so difficult — the writing, the financing, the editing — that if the shooting part weren't a pleasure one would have to say, No!"



Alain Resnais (left), Roger Pierre during shooting of Resnais' eighth film since 1959.

PEOPLE: *White House Rime T... Passel of Poets Vers...*

Poets, more often found in the academic cloister, the lonely garret or the barroom, found the doors of the White House flung open to them. At what was believed to be the first reception in honor of U.S. poets and poetry at the executive mansion, 21 poets, including **James Dickey, Richard Eberhart, Stanley Kunitz** and **Gwendolyn Brooks**, read selections from their works. **Rosalynn Carter**, who organized the event, greeted the poets and then was joined by **President Carter** and **Mrs. Walter Mondale**, the wife of the vice president, on the receiving line. **Amy Carter**, standing at her mother's side, said that she already had a favorite poet and that he was **e.e. cummings**. A certain amount of disorganization, which might be expected whenever poets gather, was evident although none of it was tinged with unpleasantness. Lines outside the White House were long and admission was slow — many versifiers apparently lacked the wallet full of identification cards required by the Secret Service, cards most Americans would not dream of leaving home without. The only foreign poet known to have been invited, **Odysseus Elytis** of Greece, who received the Nobel Prize for Literature last October, declined, reportedly as a reflection of his government's known dissatisfaction with U.S. policy regarding Cyprus and other matters.

* * *

In Groningen, the Netherlands, **Alexander Tchernin**, 19, of the Soviet Union captured up the European junior chess championship, when his compatriot **Zurab Azmaiparashvili**, the only one of the other 30 competitors with a hope of catching him, lost to **Giancarlo Franzoni** of Switzerland. Twenty-nine countries were represented in the championship, open to players 20 years or under.

* * *

Mikis Theodorakis may be a communist, but the 53-year-old Greek politician, writer and composer has a decidedly capitalist bank account. Athens newspapers have just finished surveying the country's top money makers of 1979, and Theodorakis — at $210,000 — is in the top 100.

* * *

It won't be long now before all the family of **Richard Nixon** will have moved from the West to the East Coast. **David** and **Julie Nixon Eisenhower**, who have been living near San Clemente, Calif., are ... to move at the end of ... into a converted centur... riage house in a Philade... urb. The Eisenhowers, ... year-old daughter, were ... have paid $100,000 for ... bedroom house. The Nix... ly sold their San Clem... and bought a New York ... although they have not ... into it. The Nixons' othe... **Tricia**, and her husba... **Cox**, who have an infa... lived in New York sinc... riage.

* * *

Movie director **Alfre...** officially became Sir ... out any of the suspe... marked his films, but h... to reporters after his a... knighthood in Hollywo... his sense of humor is f... After the British cons... the honor on the 80-ye... tor, Hitchcock was ask... recognition had come ... other entertainment ... been so honored earli... suppose it was a matte... ness," said Sir Alfred.

* * *

For official purpos... main Mayor **Dianne** ... but off work, San Fra... executive will become ... **Blum** on Jan. 20. The ... her marriage to Blum... pendent investment b... take place in her cit... Mrs. Feinstein, a wi... mother of one daughte... city's first woman ma... the November, 1978, ... of her predecessor, ... **cone**. She was forma... the office last month.

* * *

Daniel Pollack ma... playing" now, but he ... the keyboard under ... at the end of the mon... who lost to **Van Cliburn** ... Tchaikovsky competi... cow — has been invite... na. He is the first U.S. ... asked to play Peking ... between the United St... na. Right now, Pollack ... ing **Richard Dreyfuss** ... credible keyboard artis... bia Pictures' "The Com...

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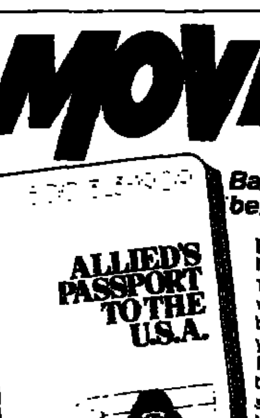
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